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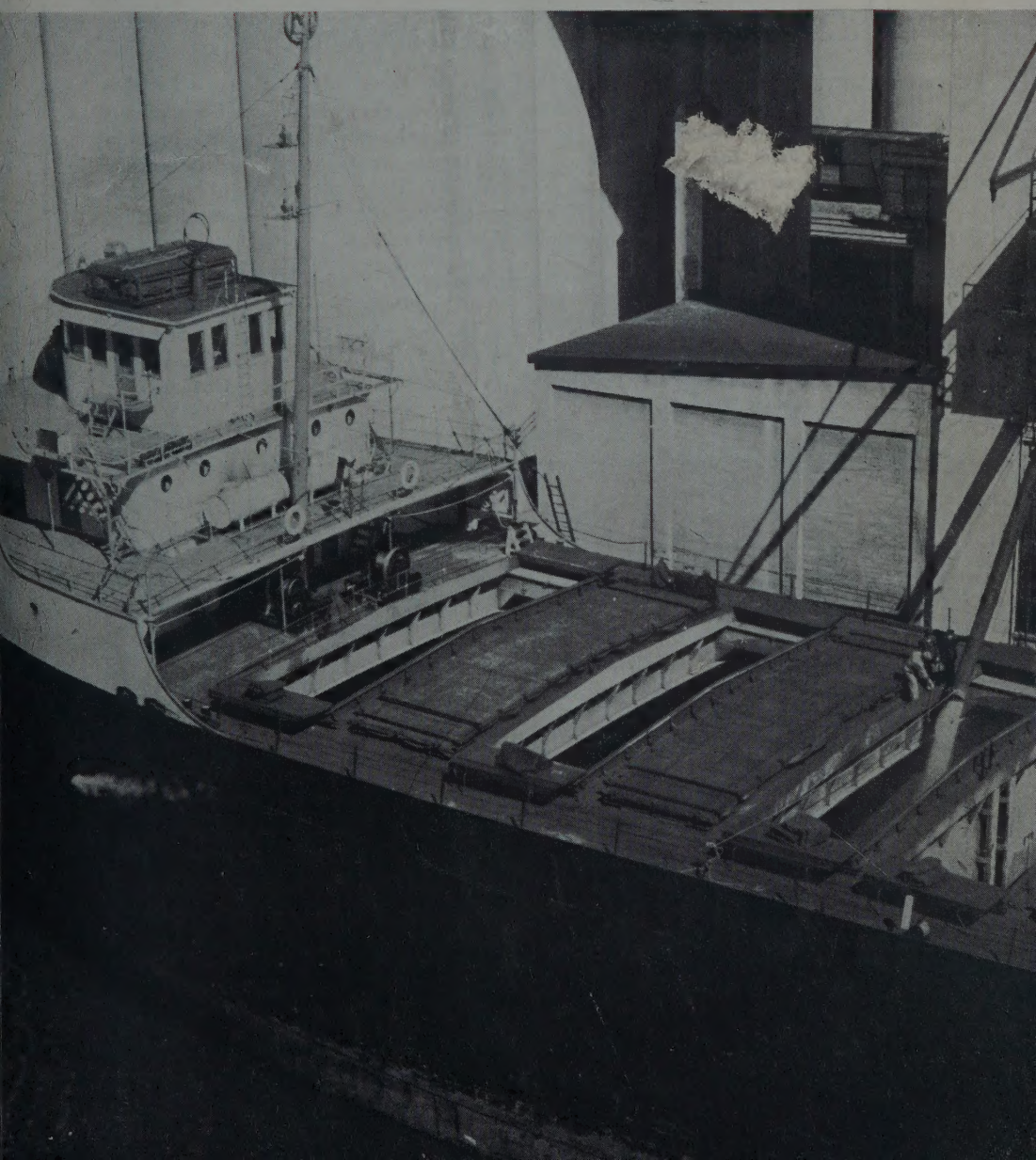

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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, APRIL 17, 1948

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Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Lakeboat loading grain at Fort William-Port Arthur, from which the summer flow of bread grains so urgently required for the European Recovery Program will shortly commence. Grain stocks in the terminal elevators at these twin ports totalled 39,491,269 bushels on March 31, of which 16,876,079 bushels were wheat, 8,242,412 bushels were oats, 10,376,232 bushels were barley and 193,001 bushels were rye. Many of these ships discharge their cargoes in Montreal, 1,215 miles from Fort William, while those unable to navigate the St. Lawrence canals by reason of their size unload at Prescott, 120 miles from Montreal, and at other ports on the Great Lakes, such as Collingwood, Midland, Owen Sound, Port McNicol, Goderich, Port Colborne, Toronto, Walkerville and Kingston.

Photo by Canadian Pacific Railway.

Canadian Committee Formed On European Recovery Program

List of commodities available for supply by this country being furnished to United States control authorities—Manufacturers in Canada advised to communicate with commodity officers of Export Division, Foreign Service, concerned with their respective products.

CANADA has created an interdepartmental committee to co-operate with the United States in making available commodities required by the European Recovery Program. The committee has undertaken a review of the supply position in this country, and has prepared a detailed list of Canadian availabilities that will be submitted to the authorities in Washington. Manufacturers in Canada should advise the commodity officer of the Export Division, Foreign Trade Service, concerning supplies of their respective products available to meet requirements of the E.R.P. More general enquiries should be directed, however to Mr. G. R. Heasman, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Countries receiving assistance under the European Recovery Program have been requested to submit a list of their requirements to the control authorities concerned. While the procurement procedure has not been outlined, it is assumed that different methods will be adopted to meet special conditions. In some cases, the E.R.P. country may be authorized to place contracts for bulk supplies with Canadian Government procurement agencies, such as the Canadian Commercial Corporation, or with the Department of Agriculture. Orders may also be placed directly with Canadian exporters.

It is also possible that procurement agencies in the United States will place orders in Canada, either through procurement agencies in this country or with private firms. There is also a possibility that manufacturers in the United States will be enabled to place a proportion of orders for certain products with their subsidiary plants in Canada, or other Canadian exporters.

Canadian manufacturers receiving enquiries from United States exporters should secure information on the method of financing a particular order before it is accepted, and ascertain whether the United States exporter possesses the necessary authority to place such an order, if he is not financing the export himself, and that it will be paid for by the United States procurement agency concerned.

Further information concerning the provision of Canadian commodities to meet requirements of the European Recovery Program will be made available as it is received.

Requirements Listed Under Fifty-three Headings

Products required for the European Recovery Program are listed by the Committee of European Economic Co-operation under the following fifty-three headings:

Bread grains
Coarse grains
Fats and oils
Oil cake and meal
Meat
Fish
Cheese
Canned milk
Dried milk
Eggs
Dried fruits
Pulses
Fresh fruits
Other foods

Tobacco
Nitrogen
Agricultural machinery
Coal
Mining equipment
Timber
Iron and steel
Trucks
Freight cars
Steel manufacturing equipment
Timber equipment
Electrical equipment
Aluminum
Copper
Hides, skins and leather
Lead
Newsprint
Vehicles
Woollens and worsteds
Zinc
Machinery, n.e.s.

Other exports include such items as livestock, purebred livestock, seeds, seed potatoes, footwear, pulp, ships, nickel and asbestos.

Commodity Officers of Export Division

Commodity officers of the Export Division, Foreign Trade Service, to whom specific enquiries concerning the European Recovery Program should be directed, are:

Foods Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert
Livestock and products, D. G. W. Douglas
Fish and fish products, T. R. Kinsella
Plants and products, G. F. Clingan
Food allocations, K. L. Melvin

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section—Chief, E. C. Thorne
Machinery and industrial equipment, E. C. Thorne
Iron and steel products, L. G. Dornan
Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, A. M. Tedford
Chemicals and allied products, S. G. Barkley
Electrical machinery and equipment, A. S. MacRae
Automotive equipment and vehicles, J. J. Kealey

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley
Textiles and apparel, G. R. Poley and E. G. Gerridzen

Wood and Paper Section—Chief, G. H. Rochester
Wood and products, G. H. Rochester and J. C. Dunn
Paper and products, E. Clarke and N. R. Chappell

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant
General products and durable consumer goods, W. H. Grant
Consumer metal products, E. L. Smith
Miscellaneous products, P. G. Jones

Foreign Trade Enquiries

Canadian firms interested in any enquiries listed in this section are requested to communicate directly with the companies or individuals concerned. As far as can be ascertained, they are in good standing, though the Foreign Trade Service cannot assume responsibility for business transactions undertaken with them. A copy of the initial reply from the enquirer should be forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce for follow-up purposes. Confidential information concerning the financial status of enquirers may be secured from this Department by bona fide Canadian manufacturers and exporters. In writing this Department in connection with enquiries, the name of the enquirer, file number of the enquiry and the date of issue of *Foreign Trade* in which it was shown should be supplied.

83. **Mexico**—Charles Domville, Fiallo No. 3, Oaxaca, Mexico, is interested in importing from Canada the following items: leather shoes; ready-made clothing; hams, canned fruits and vegetables, canned salmon, canned lobster and dried cod; woollen, silk, flannel and serge textiles; and threads. This firm is well recommended. Any Canadian exporters who reply to this enquiry are requested to forward copies of the correspondence to the Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Mexico City. File: C.E. 311.

9212—1½

Fuel and Power Are Important Items in Italian Recovery Plan

Planned industrial development dependent on sufficient supplies of fuel and power—Italian estimates of requirements for 1947 are 10,621,000 metric tons of coal and lignite and 6,000,000 tons of mineral oil—Five-year program for increasing domestic fuel and power production.

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of three articles pertaining to Italian requirements under the European Recovery Program, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The first appeared in the April 10th issue.)

ROME, February 21, 1948.—The use of power and fuel, the shortages which must be met, and the amount of industrialization which is possible within the limits set by the development of heavy industry are subjects which are treated as the key points in the European Recovery Program, not only by the United States but also by the beneficiary countries which formed part of the Committee of European Economic Co-operation. These factors are of primary importance to Italy.

It must be emphasized that the shortage of coal has always been considered as Italy's weakest point. Before the war, Italy produced not much more than 2,000,000 tons annually, while domestic consumption reached a maximum of 15,000,000 tons. Practically all of the deficit came from Germany, and was paid for largely by means of exported citrus fruit, early vegetables and tomatoes.

At the present time, Germany's production of coal has been so greatly reduced that there is none available for Italian needs. Coal, therefore, must be sought from other sources and largely paid for in hard currencies, reducing Italy's exchange reserve available for other purposes. At the same time, the fruit and vegetable industry has languished to such an extent, due to the closing of the German market, that important sectors of production were ruined.

Coal, however, is not the entire story, as the following series of tables will show. The first table by itself would tend to confirm the gloomy view of some as to Italian prospects, as it estimates an increase of 50 per cent over prewar consumption by 1951 to carry on its planned industrial development. It is doubtful whether 22 million tons of coal can be obtained by importation by that time, and equally doubtful whether domestic production can be raised to 5½ million tons. On the other hand, the electric power objective can probably be attained, and as this is about equal in power value to the coal consumption estimates, any deficit in coal will have but half its normal effect on industrial output.

Coal and Lignite Situation

	Average 1935-38	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
			(In 000 metric tons)					
Production	1,716	....	2,598	3,200	3,875	4,690	5,500	5,500
Consumption	13,183	2,684	7,258	12,420	16,628	18,365	20,000	22,000
Net imports	12,228	2.684	5,758	10,621	14,400	15,600	17,000	19,200

(*Note.*—Discrepancies between consumption and combined production and imports may be due to building up of stocks, etc. At the rate of consumption given for 1951, total stocks built up to that date would equal 6 months' supply.)

Italy—Piazza del Popolo, one of the more modern squares in Rome.

Electric Power and Energy Situation

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Storage capacity (in 000,000 kwh.)	....	....	....	2.602	3,223	3,508	3,823	4,142
Generating capacity (in 000 kwh.)	4,795	4,905	5,500	6,000	6,700	7,350	7,850	8,500
Thermal output (in 000,000 kwh.)	821	372	810	1,200	1,700	1,980	2,450	3,140
Hydro output (in 000,000 kwh.)	14,559	12,250	16,113	19,600	21,810	24,400	26,260	28,120
Total output (in 000,000 kwh.)	15,380	12,622	16,923	20,800	23,510	26,380	28,710	31,260 Plus *2,598

* The Committee recommended several international projects, among which are five projects in Italy which could increase production by this amount.

Italy is by far the largest producer of hydro-electric power in Europe, coming well ahead of Sweden, Norway, France and Switzerland. Including the massive thermal production of the United Kingdom and Germany, these countries are well ahead in total output, with France also slightly ahead of Italy.

Almost entire dependence on hydro power means, however, that Italy is more than normally dependent on weather conditions. Thus output in 1947 did not exceed that in 1946, despite greater generating capacity, due to a continuance of drought conditions. Wide variations in the future may also be expected, although the storage dam program may even out the flow somewhat.

The conversion factor used by the committee is 1 kwh. equals 0.750 kilo of coal. Production in 1946 of 16,113,000,000 kwh. of hydro power in Italy would therefore be equivalent to 12 million tons of coal, while

the estimate for 1951 would be equivalent to 21 million tons. Thus, the fuel and energy situation of Italy is not as desperate as coal figures alone would make it appear. (On the same basis, Canadian hydro-electric power production in 1947 would be equivalent to 37,500,000 tons of coal.)

Coal and electric energy, however, are not the only sources of power. Mineral oil is becoming of greater importance, and therefore the following table will outline estimated requirements, and a summary of all power and fuel requirements will follow.

Petroleum Oil Requirements

(All imported)

	Metric tons	Barrels
1938	2,778,000	21,180,000
1946	2,031,000	15,188,000
1947	3,929,000	29,243,000
1948	4,590,000	33,845,000
1949	4,997,000	36,704,000
1950	5,427,000	39,734,000
1951	5,930,000	43,404,000

The coal equivalent taken by the Committee for mineral oil is one ton of oil equals one and a half tons of coal. In terms of coal, Italian requirements in 1947 were about 6 million tons, and will rise to 9 million tons in 1951.

Total fuel requirements of Italy may therefore be arrived at on the basis of the above figures. For convenience, present requirements (1947), and 1951 requirements will be compared in the following table:

Total Italian Fuel and Power Requirements

(In terms of coal equivalent)

	1947		1951	
	Imports	Domestic	Imports	Domestic
	(In metric tons)			
Coal and lignite	10,621,000	3,200,000	19,200,000	5,500,000
Hydro power	....	15,000,000	....	21,000,000
Mineral oil	6,000,000	....	9,000,000	....
Total	16,621,000	18,200,000	28,200,000	26,500,000

Thus it will be seen that the industrial expansion which is implicit in the estimates for 1951 consumption of fuel will nevertheless entail a heavy drain on foreign exchange resources in order to pay for imports. When taken in conjunction with the balance of imports required in other categories, the difficulty of increasing exports to pay for these essential imports will become apparent. With coal and oil both, say, at $20 per metric ton, Italy would require $56,000,000 in foreign exchange in 1951 to pay for fuel alone.

As against the above figures, American estimates so far published give the following as being Italian import requirements over the next several years:

United States Estimates of Italian Fuel Requirements

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	(In 000 metric tons)			
Coal	14,306	13,300	14,600	15,966
Mineral oil	4,531	4,688	4,845	5,225

It will be seen from the above that American estimates of Italian requirements are substantially lower than those presented to the Paris Committee, especially in the later years, when the upward curve of consumption appeared to be too optimistic.

Turning now to expected industrial development, it is interesting to note the estimates of iron and steel requirements during the coming years. The following tables will show once more a high optimism which would bring finished steel production by 1951 to a level about 80 per cent higher than that attained in 1938:

Crude and Semi-finished Steel

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
			(In 000 metric tons)					
Production	2,328	395	1,153	1,600	2,500	2,670	2,830	3,000
Imports	17	....	40	172	700	910	1,080	1,300
Consumption	2,345	395	1,193	1,772	3,200	3,580	3,910	4,300

Finished Steel

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
			(In 000 metric tons)					
Production	1,748	293	904	1,360	2,450	2,740	2,990	3,280
Imports	168	....	30	200	....	....	....	....
Exports	56	....	....	70	150	175	195	225
Consumption	1,860	293	934	1,490	2,300	2,565	2,795	3,055

Iron Ore

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
			(In 000 metric tons)					
Production	1,250	115	275	620	800	1,000	1,200	1,400
Imports	386	....	....	5	490	800	1,190	1,600
Consumption	1,602	115	275	625	1,290	1,800	2,390	3,000

Other Import Requirements

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
			(In 000 metric tons)					
Manganese ore	58	....	19	30	53	64	74	86
Pig iron and spiegeleisen	70	....	25	110	300	150	....	....
Scrap	627	....	....	330	700	780	870	810

American estimates of Italian iron and steel requirements have been published as follows: 1948-49, 1,546,000 metric tons; 1949-50, 2,117,000; 1950-51, 2,603,000; and 1951-52, 2,761,000 metric tons.

It is difficult to reconcile this estimate with the more detailed estimates given in the Paris report and cited above. However, it seems fair to assume that the American estimate does not include iron ore. If it includes all other estimated requirements, including scrap, it is somewhat higher than the Italian estimate at the end of the period, and somewhat lower at the beginning. This would tend to counterbalance in some degree the reduction in the coal estimate, which would reduce Italian iron and steel production by over 15 per cent at the end of the period.

In either case, however, it is noteworthy that ERP in large measure accepts the theory that Italian heavy industry will require far more steel, and therefore will demonstrate far greater activity in 1951 than it did prior to the war.

Paris Trade Fair Being Held in May

Representation by some 9,000 firms from twenty-three different countries is expected at the thirty-seventh Paris Trade Fair, which will be held from May 1 to May 17. Information concerning this fair, and an admission card, may be obtained from the Commercial Counsellor for France, in Ottawa, or the French Commercial Attaché, in Montreal.

Shortage of Dollars in Paraguay Retards Business Improvement

Exchange restrictions will considerably limit imports in 1948—Agriculture, forestry and stock-raising form basis of country's economy—Close economic relations with Argentina maintained—Canadian exports to Paraguay increased.

By R. E. Gravel, Assistant Commercial Secretary

BUENOS AIRES, February 19, 1948.—Despite the dislocation caused by political disturbances in 1947, economic conditions in Paraguay are steadily improving. The resumption of river and air traffic, which suffered interruptions during the civil war, once again facilitates trade with the exterior. The Government appears to be doing all in its power to restore normal conditions of prosperity. However, business prospects in general are not bright at present, owing to the acute shortage of United States dollars. The Banco del Paraguay passed a resolution, published on December 30, 1947, which will considerably limit the 1948 imports. Exchange is only granted for the purchase of absolute essentials, and only when the exchange position warrants it.

The Republic of Paraguay, one of the smaller republics of the continent, is almost in the geographic centre of South America. It lies between Argentina, Brazil and Bolivia, and covers an area of approximately 161,000 square miles, divided into two parts by the Paraguay River. The west side, known as the Cháco, has an area of about 100,000 square miles, whereas the portion between the Paraguay and Paraná rivers, to the east, often known as Paraguay proper, consists of 61,600 square miles.

About two-thirds of Paraguay lies within the temperate zone, and the other third in the tropics. The climate varies from tropical in the lowlands of the Chaco to sub-tropical in the higher lands of the eastern zone. The seasons in Paraguay are the reverse of those in Canada, summer lasting from October until March, and winter from April to September.

Population Estimated at One Million

Least populous of the South American republics, Paraguay has an estimated one million inhabitants. The great majority live in the eastern part of the country, between two tributaries of the Rio de la Plata, the Paraguay and the Paraná. Only about one-twentieth of the total population inhabit the Cháco, or western zone.

Most Paraguayans are descended from the original Spanish settlers and the Guarani Indians. The official language is Spanish, but most of the people speak both Spanish and Guarani. The illiteracy rate is high, it being estimated that one person out of five can read and write.

The three main branches of Paraguay's economy are agriculture, forestry and stock-breeding, each contributing one-third, more or less, of the total value of exports.

Agricultural Methods Being Improved

Agriculture is confined to the clearings of the eastern zone, where the soil is remarkably fertile, and chiefly to small individual farms. Farming methods are generally backward, although efforts have been made

recently to modernize them. Agricultural schools have been established and, through the Banco Agricola del Paraguay, seeds, insecticides and implements are being distributed among the farmers.

Introduction of scientific agricultural methods is made difficult by the inefficiency of labour and the rather primitive system of communications. It should be borne in mind that Paraguay has only 300 miles of public railways, 455 miles of private industrial rail lines, and 3,760 miles of indifferent roads. Efforts are being made to introduce tractors, modern ploughs and agricultural implements in general, and as capital equipment is made available to this branch of Paraguay's economy, greater productive capacity may be expected.

Canadian Farm Machinery in Use

Although the market is not as yet well developed, some Canadian farm machinery finds its way into Paraguay, as indicated by the following figures:

Paraguayan Imports of Farm Implements

	1945	1946	Jan.-Sept. 1947
	(Canadian dollars)		
Ploughs and parts	18,290	17,105	26,703
Threshing-machine separators	....	....	1,824
Harrows, discs and parts	848	3,429	....
Cream-separators and parts	478	....	....

The principal agricultural products exported from Paraguay are: cotton, tobacco, yerba-maté (a popular tea), oil of petit grain (of which Paraguay supplies about 70 per cent of the world's demand), and castor oil. Grapefruit and pineapples are exported periodically. Sugar cane, corn, beans, mandioca, rice and most citrus fruits are grown solely for domestic consumption.

Quebracho Extract Supplied to Canada

The most important Paraguayan forest product is the internationally known quebracho extract. Paraguay shares with Argentina the world monopoly of this commodity. In 1945, Canada imported quebracho extract from Paraguay to the value of $201,532. This increased slightly to $213,111 in 1946, but for the first nine months of 1947 the value of imports, according to official figures, totalled only $122,936. However, the foregoing figures represent direct importations only, and do not include Canadian purchases through New York import-export houses.

Timber of the finest quality is available in Paraguay and in practically unlimited quantities. It is exploited in a rather primitive way, and efforts to introduce modern methods and up-to-date sawmill equipment have so far failed, owing to the abundance of cheap labour. Exports are mainly in the form of rough logs, beams, girders and ties.

Under this heading, Paraguay exported Chinawood oil to Canada in 1946 to the amount of $50,305. In the first nine months of 1947, the value of Canadian imports of this item from Paraguay amounted to $32,230.

Stock Breeding a Staple Industry

Stock-breeding has always been one of Paraguay's staple industries. Although pedigree stock, such as Durham, Hereford and Polled Angus bulls, has been introduced, an estimated five million head of cattle now in the country are mostly native, unimproved stock.

Exports under this heading include canned beef, meat concentrates and extracts, and cattle hides. In 1945 Canada imported $9,522 worth of raw cattle hides from Paraguay, but in 1946 and 1947 there were no imports. Hides are also tanned locally, but methods are primitive, and little machinery is used.

Most of Paraguay's industries produce for local consumption only, processing various agricultural, forest and animal products. Export industries are limited to canning, quebracho extraction, and sawmills. Other manufactures are principally flour, cigars and cigarettes, beer, ice, mineral waters, soap, candles, bricks, shoes, furniture, and matches.

Practically half of Paraguay's import needs are obtained from the neighbouring Republic of Argentina. The total imports into Paraguay in 1946 were valued at $19,916,836, of which Argentina accounted for $9,427,765, or 47 per cent; the United States, $4,160,234, or about 20 per cent; and Brazil, $2,913,962, or 15 per cent. The remaining 18 per cent was credited to the United Kingdom, Uruguay, Sweden, Switzerland, Mexico, British India, Belgium, Spain, and Canada ($85,058).

Close Economic Relations Maintained with Argentina

Close economic relations exist between Paraguay and Argentina, which supplies essential food products such as wheat and flour, potatoes and corn. In general, Argentina meets Paraguay's requirements in manufactured items, and a large portion of the merchandise imported from other sources of supply is obtained through Buenos Aires firms. More than two-thirds of all Paraguay's imports consist of textiles and foodstuffs and, owing to the low standard of living of the masses, the demand is largely for the cheaper qualities of textiles, essential foodstuffs and cheap consumer goods.

Argentina, through the Paraguay River, provides the Republic of Paraguay with its one and only outlet to the sea. This is of vital importance to Paraguay, which is not easily accessible on account of its situation in the middle of the continent. The only important commercial centre of the country is Asuncion, the capital and principal river port, which is located on the east bank of the Paraguay River, 750 miles from Buenos Aires, on the Rio de la Plata. The Paraguay River is navigable for river steamers, and merchandise for Asuncion is transhipped either at Montevideo in Uruguay or at Buenos Aires.

Canadian Exports to Paraguay Greatly Increased

The following table, based on Canadian official statistics, shows the principal items, with a value of $1,000 or more, exported from Canada to Paraguay in 1945, 1946 and the first nine months of 1947:

Exports of Canadian Produce to Paraguay

	1945	1946	Jan.-Sept. 1947
	(Canadian dollars)		
Totals	43,537	85,058	116,759
Whisky	1,540	750	....
Rubber belting, n.o.p.	....	1,921	....
Motor-vehicle casings	....	7,077	12,207
Bars, iron or steel	....	2,969	....
Harrows and parts, n.o.p.	677	3,429	....
Ploughs and parts, n.o.p.	18,290	17,105	26,703
Sewing-machines and parts	2,598	....	....
Sewing-machines	....	2,155	4,478
Lamps and lanterns of metal	434	5,985	7,486

Exports of Canadian Produce to Paraguay—*Concluded*

	1945	1946	Jan.-Sept. 1947
	(Canadian dollars)		
Copper-wire insulators	3,232	11,417	20,356
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	....	6,682	37
Dynamo generators and motors	1,304	....	....
Dynamo generators and parts	....	2,365	....
Spark and ignition apparatus	1,445	....	1,190
Calcium compound	3,542	2,798	1,654
Synthetic resins, n.o.p., and manufactures	....	2,941	....
Goggles, spectacles and parts	2,082	4,774	4,881
Combs of all kinds	5,319	3,610	2,572
Donations and gifts	118	1,872	400
Tomato juice, canned	....	....	1,150
Art silk manufactures, n.o.p.	108	360	2,120
Newsprint paper	....	....	5,414
Threshing-machine separators	....	....	1,824
Hardware, n.o.p.	....	....	2,074
Machinery and parts, n.o.p.	....	83	1,869
Glass lenses, rough or finished	....	....	3,387
Cellulose products	70	76	2,503
Medicinal preparations	52	676	1,149
Drugs, dyes and chemicals, n.o.p.	....	776	1,051
Other commodities	2,726	5,237	12,254

United Kingdom Will Enact Measure To Assist North Sea Fisheries

Primary object of legislation is to prevent over-fishing of North Sea—Operations to be controlled by licensing system—Grants provided to assist industry.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, March 12, 1948.—To prevent over-fishing of the North Sea and to develop the fishing industry, the White Fish and Herring Industry Bill will shortly be introduced in Parliament by the United Kingdom Government. This Bill is to implement the 1946 agreement reached by the Over-Fishing Convention between the twelve countries concerned with the North Sea fisheries.

The Bill empowers the Government to prescribe the size of the mesh of the nets used and to control operations by a system of licensing. It is proposed to limit the fishing power of vessels over 40 feet in length to 85 per cent of the 1938 fishing power. At present the British fishing fleet is not up to 85 per cent of its 1938 capacity.

Funds Provided to Assist the Industry

The Bill also provides for an additional grant of £1,250,000 to the Herring Industry Board. Of this sum, £1 million is for establishing factories for the conversion of herring into oil. This will reduce the dependence of the country on imports. A further £1,500,000 is to be granted to assist inshore fishermen to acquire, improve and recondition boats and equipment. This is in addition to the £1,300,000 provided by the Inshore Fishing Act, 1945, which, it is estimated, will be exhausted by September next. Further, a sum of £100,000 is to be set aside over a period of five years for loans to fishermen's co-operative societies, of which there are fifty-three in Great Britain.

9212—2½

Egypt Superficially Prosperous But Unable to Balance Trade

Shortage of foreign exchange main drawback to economic recovery—Loss of important markets during wartime period resulted in unfavourable trade balance—Import licensing adversely affects purchases from Canada—Financial position of the country sound.

By J. M. Boyer, Canadian Trade Commissioner

CAIRO, February 12, 1948.—Egypt is at present a country with most of the superficial aspects of prosperity, though there are indications of economic weaknesses that might bring this condition to a sudden end. It is commonplace to hear references to this as a "rich country", and it is easy to agree with such statements. It is rich in the volume and variety of its agricultural production. It is also fortunate in the soundness of its currency and in other features of government, finance and budgeting.

Unfortunately, Egypt is apparently unable to balance her foreign trade, and falls far short of earning sufficient dollar exchange. The Egyptian Government has well-advanced plans for encouraging industrial development and for public works that are designed to assist agricultural and industrial production. But, the continued shortage of foreign exchange will undoubtedly delay the procurement of materials and equipment essential to these programs.

Official Exchange Rate Steady

The official exchange rate of the Egyptian pound has been held steady for some years at approximately £E.1 to U.S.$4.13, or 20s. 6.15d. sterling. The acute shortage of foreign exchange has had the effect, however, of encouraging limited black-market exchange trading, in which the Egyptian pound sells at present for about U.S.$2.50, or 18s. 2d. sterling. As far as can be ascertained, the amount of dollars or sterling available to this unofficial market is of little significance in Egypt's import trade.

During 1946 and 1947, Egyptian securities have generally decreased in value. State and municipal funds remained remarkably steady throughout the two-year period, the index figure being 99·8 at the end of December last as compared with 100 at the beginning of January, 1946. However, equities in private companies have fallen in value to a much greater extent. A survey of fifty-seven companies, including those engaged in banking, cotton spinning, oil production, sugar refining, showed an index rating of 83·6 at the end of last year as compared with 100 at the beginning of 1946.

Egypt's Trade Balance Made Unfavourable by War

It is difficult to arrive at an exact appraisal of Egypt's position with regard to the balance of international payments, owing to the absence of reliable estimates of invisibles, but an examination of her foreign trade balances over the past two decades gives some indication of the position. Generally speaking, prior to 1938 Egypt's foreign trade was about evenly balanced. For example, for the ten-year period 1927-36, there was a total adverse visible balance of just over £E.1,000,000. A great change took place, however, during the war, when Egypt was cut off from a

Egypt—The Citadel in Cairo. Although at present a country with most of the superficial aspects of prosperity, there are indications of economic weaknesses which might bring this condition to an end. Egypt is apparently unable to balance her foreign trade and falls far short of earning sufficient dollar exchange.

number of her important markets for raw cotton, resulting in the building up of a considerable adverse trade balance which, for the ten-year period 1937-46, totalled £E.116,474,000.

During those two decades, Egypt had no difficulty in balancing her trade until 1946. Before the war, returns from the tourist trade alone proved sufficient, and during the war the expenditure by the troops more than compensated for the loss of revenue from tourists. Since 1946, Egypt has not benefited from such important invisible exports, and it will be difficult for her to maintain the volume of imports of recent years until the tourist trade is revived and the production and export of cotton have been increased.

Agriculture is Chief Industry

Egypt is primarily an agricultural country, the most important crop being cotton. The value of production has risen considerably in recent years, from an index rating of 100 in 1938 to about 265 by the end of 1945. At the same time, however, the index rating for volume has dropped to about 97. Current annual volumes and values of the important Egyptian crops are as follows:

Egyptian Agricultural Production

	Tons	
Cotton	270,000	£E.50,000,000
Wheat	1,050,000	25,000,000
Barley	180,000	2,500,000
Maize	1,400,000	25,000,000
Millet	560,000	10,000,000
Rice	1,000,000	25,000,000
Beans	310,000	10,000,000
Onions	191,250	2,000,000
Sugar cane	2,700,000	6,000,000

Industrial production, at present almost entirely for home consumption, is increasing both in quantity and value. On the basis 1938 equals 100, the index number for the value of industrial products had risen to

350 by the end of 1945 and for quantity to 135. Current annual outputs of some of the principal industries are as follows:

Egyptian Industrial Production

Cotton yarn	Kilos	33,000,000
Cotton piece-goods	Sq.m.	180,000,000
Petroleum products	Tons	1,250,000
Phosphate rock	Tons	300,000
Alcohol (pure)	Litres	1,500,000
Alcohol (denatured)	Litres	4,000,000
Beer	Hectolitres	160,000
Cement	Tons	600,000
Cigarettes	No.	9,500,000,000
Sugar	Tons	180,000

With respect to public works, including communications of all kinds, many extensive projects are being planned. There is to be further development of the Nile waters for irrigation and electrical power; water purification for the towns and villages of the delta; extensions to the state railways, including new equipment and replacement of track; extensions and replacements for the state telephone and telegraph system. These works, so important to the economy of the country, will in all probability be delayed to some extent owing to current exchange difficulties and the resultant restriction of freedom to obtain equipment and materials wherever they may be most readily available.

Unemployment Situation Obscure

The unemployment situation in Egypt is somewhat obscure owing to social conditions prevailing in Eastern Countries. The official figure is 15,000 unemployed.

There were various industrial disputes in 1947, the most serious being in the textile industry. Many mills throughout the country were temporarily closed, resulting in a considerable drop in output. At time of writing the labour situation is calm.

The Government has taken various steps in an endeavour to reduce the cost of living, so far without result; in fact, official figures show a steady increase to the end of 1947.

Index of Wholesale Prices and Cost of Living

	Wholesale prices (June-August, 1939=100)	Cost of living (June-August, 1939=100)
December, 1944	330.3	292.2
December, 1945	333.4	290.0
December, 1946	316.0	289.1
June, 1947	294.7	274.4
August, 1947	298.4	279.6
September, 1947	305.9	281.8
October, 1947	308.7	281.6
November, 1947	309.5	281.8
December, 1947	310.0	280.2

Import Licensing Restricts Trade with Canada

Of importance to foreign business firms with branches in Egypt was the new Company Law, which came into effect during the latter part of 1947. Along with other restrictions affecting foreign firms, it strictly and narrowly limits the number of foreigners that may be employed in Egyptian establishments.

Certain points in connection with Egyptian commerce are of particular interest to Canadian exporters. For the year 1948 the pattern of Egypt's import trade is set by the Anglo-Egyptian Financial Agreement of January 5, 1948, and by the change in the Egyptian import licensing

system, which was announced about the same time. As a result, it is now easy for local importers to buy from the sterling area, but just as difficult as in the latter part of 1947 to obtain import permits requiring payment in dollar exchange. In these circumstances, therefore, it will be difficult for a Canadian product of an unessential nature to find a market in Egypt. In general, the trade will be limited to those items which are urgently required and obtainable only, or most quickly, from hard-currency countries. Canadian products which may fall within this category of Egyptian requirements are: some forest products, wheat and wheat flour, some chemicals and pharmaceuticals, powdered milk and other milk preparations, chemical fertilizer, agricultural machinery and equipment, railway rolling-stock, some metals and minerals, special industrial equipment and other articles, depending upon the ability of the sterling area to supply them.

State Budgets Indicative of Prosperity

Recent state budgets reveal the first indications of prosperity. Although it was estimated there would be deficits each year, surpluses have been realized since 1939-40, when the last actual deficit occurred.

Review of Recent State Budgets

Year		Estimated £E.	Realized £E.
1944-45	Revenue	72,690,000	87,730,528
	Expenditure	76,689,000	82,097,005
	Deficit	3,999,000	.....
	Surplus	.....	*5,633,523
1945-46	Revenue	89,968,000	.....
	Expenditure	89,968,000	.....
	Deficit	.....	.....
	Surplus	.....	*5,599,196
1946-47	Revenue	97,394,000	112,793,000
	Expenditure	103,503,100	102,492,000
	Deficit	6,109,100	.....
	Surplus	.....	*10,301,000
1947-48	Revenue	† 94,175,500	.....
	Expenditure	†103,257,800	.....
	Deficit	9,082,300	.....
	Surplus	.....	.....
1948-49	Revenue	129,254,000	.....
	Expenditure	119,352,000	.....
	Deficit	9,902,000	.....
	Surplus	.....	.....

*Surplus credited to the General Reserve Fund.

†Represents 10 months' revenue and expenditure only, the Egyptian financial year having been changed from May-April to February-January, with effect from February 1, 1948.

Public Debt Well in Hand

It will be seen that, despite the annual budget estimate of a deficit, surpluses have in fact been the general rule. This has been the case since the financial year 1939-40, when the last actual deficit occurred.

The public debt appears to be well in hand, the total on July 31, 1947, amounting to just over 125 million Egyptian pounds. Of this, more than 10 per cent was held by the Government and the remainder probably almost entirely by Egyptian residents. More than half of the public debt is in the form of a long-term national loan bearing $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest, and the balance in medium- and short-term loans at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent and in treasury bills. The credits built up in London as a result of war expenditures in Egypt totalled £310 million sterling on December 31, 1947. The final settlement of this sterling balance has yet to be negotiated and, in the meantime, agreed amounts are being released for Egypt's use from time to time.

The volume of currency in circulation has, of course, increased greatly, being at present about five times the 1938 figure. In November, 1947, the note issue was £E.145,000,000, and the circulation of coinage £E.7,-300,000. This total is slightly less than in the recent peak year, 1945, when the note issue was £E.148,000,000. The note issue is fully covered: 4·39 per cent with gold and the remainder by British treasury bonds, treasury bills and war loan securities, plus Egyptian Government bonds.

Output of Carpets in Former Markets Adversely Affects British Exports

Between 20 and 25 per cent of present production in United Kingdom channelled into export field, compared with 17 per cent immediately prior to the war—British Board of Trade sets target at 40 per cent—Prospects for sales to important prewar markets discouraging—New outlets must be developed—Acute labour shortage curtails production.

By C. G. Venus, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, March 30, 1948.—Of the various observations and recommendations of the Working Party appointed by the British Board of Trade to suggest ways and means for improving organization, production and distribution in the United Kingdom carpet industry, those of chief interest to Canadian carpet manufacturers relate to exports and the extent to which they have been curtailed, chiefly as a result of the development of the domestic industry in former markets.

Immediately prior to the war, the United Kingdom carpet industry exported about 17 per cent of its production. This has now increased to between 20 and 25 per cent. The inter-war period was marked by a steady increase in home consumption but a decline in exports in relation to domestic sales. As an example, exports in 1924 amounted to 7·2 million square yards, or 33 per cent of total production. The 6·9 million square yards exported in 1937 amounted to only 18 per cent of total output.

Production Far Short of Export Demand

In a world where the demand for floor covering far exceeds the supply, the present export figure has no bearing on ultimate possibilities. Many times the present production could instantly be sold both at home and overseas. At present the industry is complying with the request of the Board of Trade as to the proportion to be allocated for export. The export target has been set at 40 per cent.

Prior to the war the principal export markets were other parts of the Commonwealth, notably Australia and New Zealand. There was also a useful export to the United States and to some parts of Europe, particularly Scandinavia. The future in respect to the important Commonwealth markets is regarded by the trade as discouraging. India has an increasing production and is ready to export. Australia and New Zealand are beginning to manufacture carpets locally. It appears to be their intention to meet, at least, the bulk of their domestic requirements.

Increased Canadian Production Reduced Purchases from Britain

The report cites the experience of United Kingdom carpet manufacturers in Canada as an indication of what may happen in Australia and New Zealand when domestic manufacture becomes established. Prior

to 1910, when domestic manufacture began to affect sales, Canada was Great Britain's most important market for carpets, and in 1906 exports to the Dominion amounted to 3·2 million square yards. This figure fell gradually to 2·73 million square yards in 1912 and to 1·62 million square yards in 1914. The yardage fell off to 481,000 square yards in 1924 and further to 55,000 square yards in 1934. Retailers in Canada and manufacturers in Great Britain then began to realize that a trade could be done in special patterns and qualities different from the production of Canadian mills, and exports revived to 127,000 square yards in 1937 and to 221,000 square yards in 1940. At present the Canadian demand exceeds what British manufacturers can supply, but, although it is hoped to maintain a market for specialties, there is no prospect of regaining figures comparable with those of 1906.

The industry has examined the position in countries previously supplied by Germany, notably South America, where it considers that there are good possibilities of expansion, and recommends that some effort should be made to create and maintain new markets, even though supplies to the older markets may be affected. The overseas marketing arrangements of the industry are considered to be conventional and efficient, based on direct representation in the larger markets and agency representation elsewhere. The Working Party are opposed to general selling arrangements, believing it preferable to leave the export field to those best able to handle it independently.

Current Production at Low Level

The industry was almost closed from 1941 to 1945 and recruited no fresh labour in the five years; hence the acute shortage of labour. The position is likely to worsen as the supply of raw materials and machines increases. Prewar production was about 40 million square yards a year, valued at £13,300,000. It is estimated that it will take another year before this rate can be regained. The output will then cover only about two-thirds of the domestic demand. Carpets are likely to be in short supply for another five years. To relieve the situation in the meantime the trade plans to concentrate on lower-grade carpets.

The Working Party recommend the reconstitution of the Carpet Manufacturers Executive Committee, with overriding functions to assist in promoting the efficiency of the industry, to act as a channel of communication between the Government and the industry and to satisfy the Government that proper progress is maintained.

Canadian Businessmen Unable to Obtain Air Priorities in Cairo

Ordinarily, it will now be necessary for Canadians travelling through Cairo by air to make definite bookings for each stage of their journey well in advance and preferably before leaving Canada.

Over the past several years, the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo has, as a general rule, been able to obtain air priorities for Canadian businessmen in transit without definite air bookings. The priority service has been greatly curtailed and the result is that priorities cannot be obtained as hitherto. In unusual circumstances, however, priority may still be secured.

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Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	62·8	70·3	177·3	242·0	230·5	189·1	208·6	235·4
February	57·4	59·6	167·7	227·2	236·4	153·1	179·5	208·3
March	71·1	73·3	205·2	282·7	301·2	178·4	209·0	.....
April	48·5	50·9	227·7	282·9	312·3	178·5	190·9	.....
May	75·6	67·0	250·6	368·4	315·2	197·0	267·8	.....
June	73·3	66·0	249·2	343·2	322·8	166·7	272·7	.....
July	74·4	66·2	303·6	278·7	282·7	188·7	236·6	.....
August	77·1	69·1	292·9	257·0	295·0	242·7	221·3	.....
September	76·8	72·2	244·9	264·6	220·8	169·8	218·6	.....
October	91·3	88·2	259·8	314·0	227·9	204·2	250·8	.....
November	95·0	86·0	289·9	312·5	238·6	232·2	253·1	.....
December	81·3	68·9	302·6	266·9	234·8	211·9	266·2	.....
Total	884·5	837·6	2,971·5	3,440·0	3,218·3	2,312·2	2,774·9	443·7

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	44·6	49·7	127·3	126·4	129·7	140·3	173·8	206·1
February	42·9	47·0	114·4	138·4	112·4	117·0	177·1	182·2
March	59·1	65·1	146·1	150·8	132·5	139·9	208·9	.....
April	45·3	48·9	150·7	137·5	133·8	160·8	225·6	.....
May	66·1	67·1	154·4	159·0	143·8	164·2	240·3	.....
June	60·5	58·9	146·8	152·5	146·5	157·7	231·1	.....
July	57·6	55·8	150·9	148·5	138·7	161·6	226·8	.....
August	57·9	57·0	149·1	157·3	128·1	163·2	204·6	.....
September	59·6	56·4	137·3	159·7	122·3	156·1	208·1	.....
October	68·6	63·9	162·9	160·1	134·4	186·4	254·5	.....
November	70·1	63·3	160·3	141·6	142·4	198·2	229·1	.....
December	52·2	44·3	134·9	127·2	121·2	181·9	194·2	.....
Total	684·6	677·5	1,735·1	1,758·9	1,585·8	1,927·3	2,573·9	388·3

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 51·2	+ 119·6	+ 104·2	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 55·1	+ 90·9	+ 128·0	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 60·5	+ 139·2	+ 174·5	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	.....
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 78·4	+ 149·2	+ 184·3	+ 19·5	− 32·2	.....
May	+ 10·6	+ ·8	+ 98·9	+ 211·8	+ 174·9	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	.....
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 104·4	+ 193·5	+ 180·7	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	.....
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 155·6	+ 133·3	+ 147·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	.....
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 146·0	+ 101·9	+ 172·5	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	.....
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 110·1	+ 107·6	+ 102·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	.....
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 100·0	+ 158·4	+ 98·5	+ 20·2	− 0·8	.....
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 133·1	+ 175·9	+ 98·8	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	.....
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 173·1	+ 142·9	+ 115·2	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	.....
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+1,266·3	+1,724·2	+1,681·6	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 61·1

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	25·5	33·6	42·6	94·8	83·2	51·1	50·5	64·9
February	23·6	27·3	51·9	78·2	67·5	37·9	44·9	51·7
March	26·4	27·8	65·0	110·4	108·8	50·5	47·6	.....
April	16·4	18·8	89·3	101·2	109·1	41·0	43·1	.....
May	30·5	27·9	95·5	140·2	115·6	54·9	90·5	.....
June	28·9	25·6	105·6	127·9	94·6	30·6	76·2	.....
July	30·5	25·8	124·4	104·9	83·9	40·4	69·4	.....
August	31·3	26·7	111·9	90·2	66·6	71·9	66·0	.....
September	30·8	28·9	77·7	94·4	58·8	54·3	54·5	.....
October	38·4	36·0	73·4	112·6	56·3	47·7	66·8	.....
November	41·4	35·8	106·0	102·2	52·4	57·9	69·3	.....
December	30·0	25·5	89·5	77·9	66·4	59·4	72·5	.....
Total	353·6	339·7	1,032·6	1,235·0	963·2	597·5	751·2	116·6

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	8·0	8·9	8·6	7·1	9·4	20·1	14·3	21·6
February	8·1	8·8	9·6	6·7	6·7	13·0	10·5	17·9
March	10·9	11·5	12·2	9·8	9·3	14·4	13·8	.....
April	8·4	9·2	12·7	8·4	12·0	21·2	12·7	.....
May	12·7	11·9	12·5	13·0	15·2	18·8	15·2	.....
June	10·8	9·2	9·7	9·4	13·8	23·4	18·1	.....
July	11·3	9·7	14·2	5·9	12·0	21·9	17·7	.....
August	11·4	10·4	10·9	4·6	10·7	14·5	15·1	.....
September	10·5	10·0	9·9	7·1	9·6	12·0	15·6	.....
October	11·0	11·6	13·3	18·1	12·1	15·6	18·3	.....
November	13·0	11·0	12·8	11·1	14·8	14·9	17·8	.....
December	8·0	7·0	8·6	9·4	14·9	11·7	20·3	.....
Total	124·0	119·3	135·0	110·6	140·5	201·4	189·4	39·5

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 34·1	+ 88·2	+ 74·5	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 42·7	+ 72·0	+ 61·4	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 53·0	+ 100·7	+ 101·5	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	.....
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 77·0	+ 93·0	+ 98·9	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	.....
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 83·9	+ 127·3	+ 101·1	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	.....
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 96·1	+ 118·6	+ 81·3	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	.....
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 111·0	+ 99·3	+ 72·2	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	.....
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 101·4	+ 85·7	+ 56·8	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	.....
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 68·0	+ 87·7	+ 49·2	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	.....
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 60·3	+ 94·9	+ 44·8	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	.....
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 93·7	+ 91·3	+ 37·7	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	.....
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 81·0	+ 68·7	+ 51·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	.....
Total	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 902·3	+ 1,127·5	+ 830·9	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 77·3

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	22·1	20·0	91·2	85·3	84·7	62·3	79·5	105·0
February	19·7	16·8	81·1	91·6	91·5	57·6	69·4	94·8
March	25·9	22·7	88·1	97·4	103·3	66·5	83·1	.....
April	20·1	18·0	81·7	120·3	109·1	71·4	88·3	.....
May	26·1	20·4	88·8	131·9	117·2	72·2	79·8	.....
June	25·1	20·0	90·9	111·2	112·3	66·5	82·0	.....
July	25·9	21·0	90·8	98·8	102·7	74·8	82·1	.....
August	28·3	25·3	91·2	86·0	112·6	75·0	81·4	.....
September	29·4	25·1	94·0	110·5	84·8	69·6	87·5	.....
October	33·5	28·0	112·8	123·0	88·4	99·1	102·4	.....
November	31·9	28·4	108·3	118·9	101·2	89·2	92·9	.....
December	33·3	24·7	130·2	126·4	88·9	83·9	106·0	.....
Total	321·3	270·5	1,149·2	1·301·3	1,197·0	887·9	1,034·2	199·8

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	28·7	32·3	104·8	106·3	101·8	97·4	136·4	150·0
February	27·9	31·2	94·2	115·8	92·8	86·0	138·4	136·8
March	38·0	42·9	120·0	123·3	105·3	100·1	165·1	.....
April	29·2	31·4	124·4	114·4	102·7	114·8	181·6	.....
May	38·3	40·5	124·0	127·0	104·8	113·4	184·7	.....
June	36·4	37·1	121·1	122·2	110·7	106·6	174·7	.....
July	33·4	34·1	120·0	124·0	103·5	112·5	168·9	.....
August	33·7	35·3	124·9	138·3	96·8	123·1	155·3	.....
September	36·2	34·7	113·5	135·6	89·6	115·8	163·0	.....
October	42·5	38·5	134·5	121·4	101·3	140·4	190·4	.....
November	40·8	37·6	130·9	116·1	103·3	149·5	174·4	.....
December	33·6	29·2	111·5	102·9	89·9	145·6	141·7	.....
Totals	418·7	424·7	1,423·7	1,447·2	1,202·4	1,405·3	1,974·7	286·8

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	− 5·9	− 11·3	− 12·8	− 18·3	− 15·0	− 33·2	− 55·8	− 43·2
February	− 7·5	− 13·8	− 12·0	− 22·7	+ 1·9	− 27·1	− 67·1	− 40·4
March	− 10·3	− 19·5	− 30·9	− 19·4	+ 1·7	− 32·4	− 80·2	.....
April	− 8·4	− 12·8	− 41·9	+ 9·0	+ 10·1	− 41·9	− 91·6	.....
May	− 11·0	− 19·5	− 33·8	+ 6·8	+ 15·0	− 39·9	− 102·7	.....
June	− 10·5	− 16·5	− 28·7	− 9·0	+ 3·8	− 38·5	− 90·5	.....
July	− 6·6	− 12·4	− 27·3	− 23·3	+ 1·5	− 35·9	− 84·9	.....
August	− 4·5	− 9·4	− 32·3	− 50·4	+ 18·2	− 45·6	− 71·6	.....
September	− 5·9	− 8·9	− 17·6	− 23·0	− 2·3	− 44·7	− 73·8	.....
October	− 8·0	− 9·7	− 20·4	+ 5·2	− 9·9	− 39·4	− 86·2	.....
November	− 7·7	− 8·6	− 20·4	+ 6·4	− 0·1	− 58·1	− 79·8	.....
December	− 0·7	− 3·7	+ 21·2	+ 25·9	+ 0·1	− 60·1	− 33·9	.....
Total	− 87·0	− 146·0	− 257·0	− 112·7	+ 25·0	− 496·7	− 918·1	− 83·6

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Geographic Areas	February			January-February		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
British Countries	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	8·8	10·5	17·9	17·7	24·8	39·5
America	0·4	0·9	1·2	1·2	2·9	4·7
Africa	0·1	1·8	2·4	0·5	2·6	3·1
Asia	1·4	6·9	2·8	3·3	8·9	9·6
Oceania	1·2	3·3	1·4	2·1	4·5	3·2
Total British Countries	11·9	23·4	25·7	24·8	43·7	60·1
Foreign Countries						
United States and Possessions	31·2	138·5	137·0	63·5	275·2	287·4
Latin America	0·6	9·7	14·1	1·4	18·9	29·6
Europe	2·7	3·5	2·9	5·4	7·2	6·8
Other Foreign	0·6	1·9	2·5	1·5	5·8	4·4
Total Foreign Countries	35·1	153·7	156·5	71·9	307·2	328·2
Total Imports for Consumption	47·0	177·1	182·2	96·7	350·9	388·2

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	February			January-February		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
British Countries	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	8,792	10,515	17,872	17,656	24,773	39,462
Eire	1	1	.....	1	2	5
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Total Europe	8,793	10,516	17,872	17,657	24,778	39,467
America:						
Newfoundland	31	144	287	189	353	1,601
Bermuda	3	1	1	4	4	2
Barbados	19	64	11	62	483	108
Jamaica	123	190	415	262	727	833
Trinidad and Tobago	28	27	24	62	596	391
Bahamas	51	38	78	115	160	229
Leeward and Windward Islands		17	4		39	24
British Honduras	3	27	102	4	27	199
British Guiana	137	407	288	464	464	1,337
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total America	395	915	1,210	1,162	2,853	4,724
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	22	1	.....	232	1	.....
Union of South Africa		126	173		426	380
Other British South Africa		.....	.....		.....	.....
Southern Rhodesia	.....	7	9	.....	12	16
Gambia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold Coast	7	831	1,270	7	867	1,270

Canadian Imports, by Countries—*Continued*

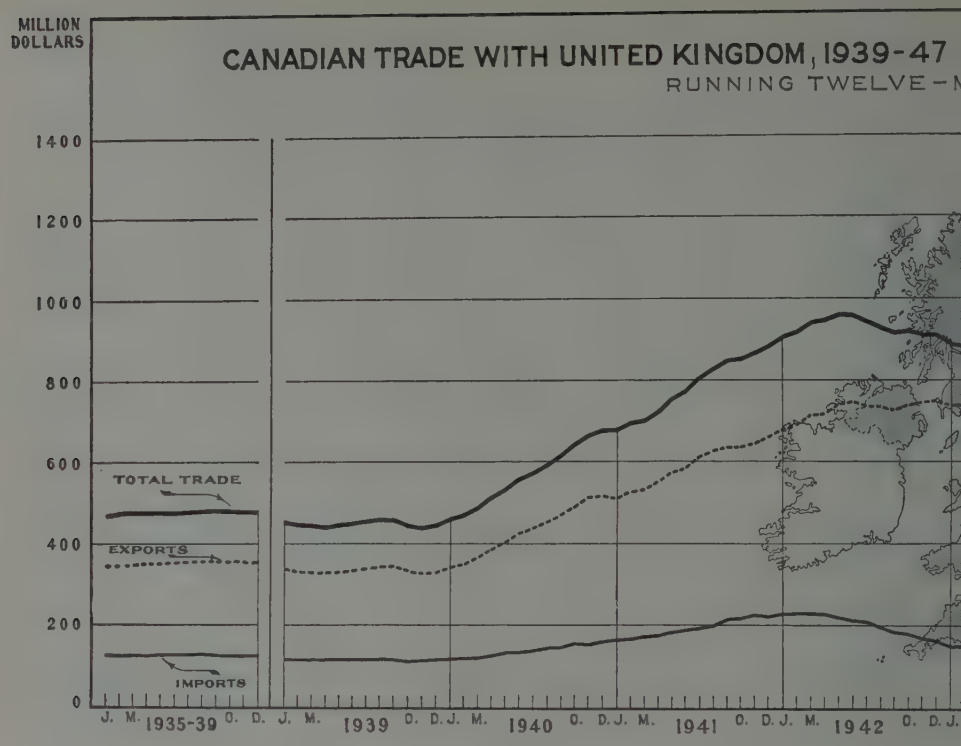
Country	February			January-February		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
British Countries—Concluded	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Africa—Con.						
Nigeria	2	528	618	17	528	620
Sierra Leone	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Sudan	3	4	.....	4	4	1
British East Africa	71	348	320	277	780	784
Total Africa	105	1,845	2,390	538	2,621	3,071
Asia:						
India	616	5,531	2,111	1,423	7,307	5,246
Pakistan			29			29
Burma*	.....	1	.....	10	2	.....
Ceylon	163	651	411	411	845	1,920
Aden	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
British Malaya	481	626	214	1,238	630	2,230
Other British East Indies	4	.....	.....	14	.....	13
Hong Kong	37	50	44	134	143	145
Palestine	88	5	4	92	5	6
Total Asia	1,389	6,864	2,813	3,323	8,932	9,589
Oceania:						
Australia	388	1,215	164	950	1,832	1,264
New Zealand	514	1,520	1,236	750	2,127	1,954
Fiji	279	559	.....	441	561	.....
Other Oceania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Oceania	1,181	3,294	1,400	2,141	4,520	3,218
Total British Countries	11,863	23,436	25,684	24,818	43,703	60,069
Foreign Countries						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	31,186	138,429	136,847	63,516	274,877	286,823
Alaska	10	32	124	19	101	253
American Virgin Islands	.....	.....	2	.....	2	8
Guam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	5	45	.....	12	211	259
Puerto Rico	.....	7	3	.....	17	52
Total United States and Possessions	31,201	138,513	136,976	63,547	275,208	287,395
Latin America:						
Argentina	250	2,059	486	425	4,312	958
Bolivia	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Brazil	33	481	1,698	78	1,215	3,582
Chile	1	34	24	1	55	31
Colombia	40	1,516	845	116	2,304	1,825
Costa Rica	4	.....	237	4	2	469
Cuba	12	759	2,052	35	1,693	2,956
Ecuador	1	9	64	3	22	84
Guatemala	3	184	573	9	255	1,231
Haiti	.....	22	30	.....	45	55
Honduras	2	1,081	174	2	1,939	271
Mexico	63	781	1,930	96	1,655	5,059
Nicaragua	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	22
Panama	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	249
Paraguay	3	1	94	12	52	119
Peru	114	64	34	556	147	45
Salvador	.....	113	364	.....	113	598
San Domingo	.....	1	458	.....	167	1,239
Uruguay	4	26	62	4	131	80
Venezuela	61	2,548	4,967	62	4,791	10,750
Total Latin America	591	9,679	14,130	1,405	18,898	29,623

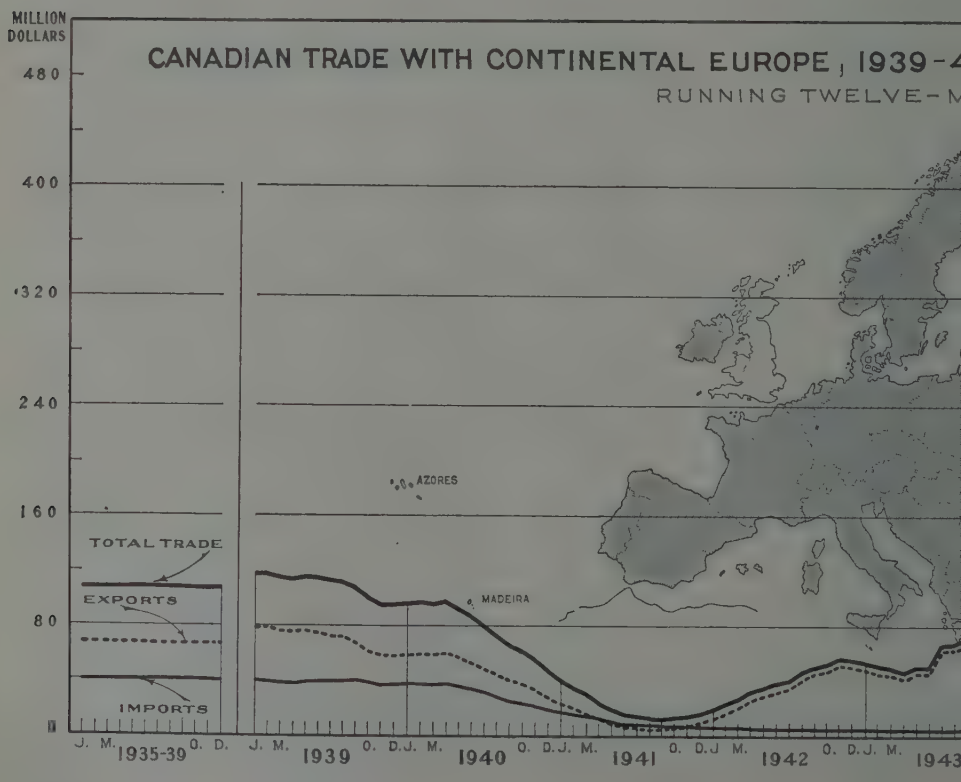
*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—*Concluded*

Country	February			January-February		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
Albania						
Austria	25		9	45		38
Belgium	497	573	556	875	990	1,248
Bulgaria						
Czechoslovakia	236	327	252	458	718	660
Denmark	11	15	10	19	28	50
Estonia	3			7		
Finland	6	2		9	4	3
France	401	578	418	716	1,082	1,089
Germany	569	42	14	1,240	42	81
Greece	2	3	11	5	23	18
Hungary	18		15	36	1	21
Iceland						1
Italy	157	432	324	351	811	754
Latvia	1			1		
Lithuania						
Netherlands	152	193	414	306	518	711
Norway	32	230	54	73	245	101
Poland	23			31	1	1
Portugal	12	99	84	22	268	157
Azores and Madeira	11	15	22	23	80	36
Roumania	3	1		5	1	
Soviet Union	5	13		8	18	
Spain	26	168	71	136	399	250
Sweden	126	98	213	337	404	350
Switzerland	342	751	449	711	1,596	1,193
Yugoslavia				4		
Total Europe	2,658	3,540	2,916	5,418	7,229	6,762
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia				1	9	12
Afghanistan						
Belgian Congo		8	455		119	644
Burma*						
China	186	118	73	333	386	140
Greenland						
Egypt	30	15	1	88	31	583
French Africa	1	70		2	173	
French East Indies	10			59		
French Guiana						
French Oceania						
French West Indies		19	10		19	15
Madagascar	2	1		3	1	5
St. Pierre and Miquelon			1	5		1
Iraq	11	168	61	34	767	617
Tripoli						
Other Italian Africa						
Japan	276		22	710		70
Korea						
Liberia						
Morocco			1	3		4
Netherlands East Indies	60	13	10	83	15	26
Netherlands Guiana			84			121
Netherlands West Indies		386	856		397	1,054
Iran	7	14	1	8	26	12
Philippine Islands	36	688	847	118	1,663	995
Portuguese Africa					25	15
Portuguese Asia						
Siam		10			10	
Canary Islands	1		1	1		3
Spanish Africa						
Syria	2	1	1	6	5	3
Turkey	13	414	36	29	2,188	72
Total Other Foreign	635	1,925	2,460	1,483	5,834	4,392
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	35,089	153,654	156,483	71,853	307,170	328,175
TOTAL IMPORTS	46,952	177,090	182,167	96,671	305,873	388,244

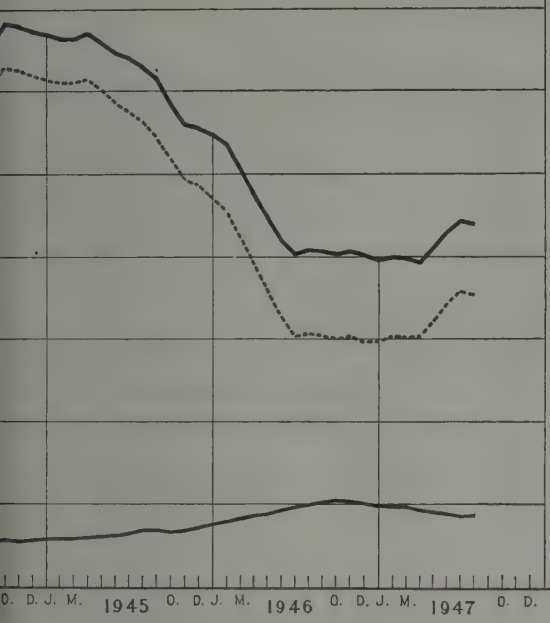
*See British Countries prior to 1948.


MILLION DOLLARS
CANADIAN TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM, 1939-47
RUNNING TWELVE-M
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
TOTAL TRADE
EXPORTS
IMPORTS
J. M. 1935-39 O. D. J. M. 1939 O. D. J. M. 1940 O. D. J. M. 1941 O. D. J. M. 1942 O. D. J.

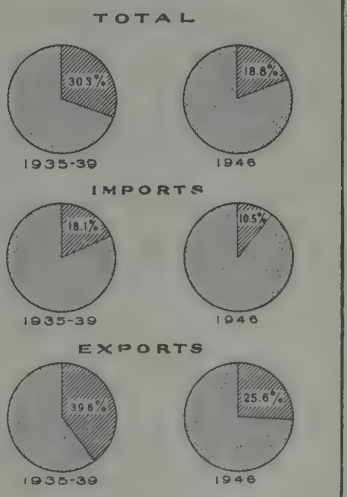

MILLION DOLLARS
CANADIAN TRADE WITH CONTINENTAL EUROPE, 1939-4
RUNNING TWELVE-M
480
400
320
240
160
80
0
AZORES
MADEIRA
TOTAL TRADE
EXPORTS
IMPORTS
J. M. 1935-39 O. D. J. M. 1939 O. D. J. M. 1940 O. D. J. M. 1941 O. D. J. M. 1942 O. D. J. M. 1943

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

R THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39

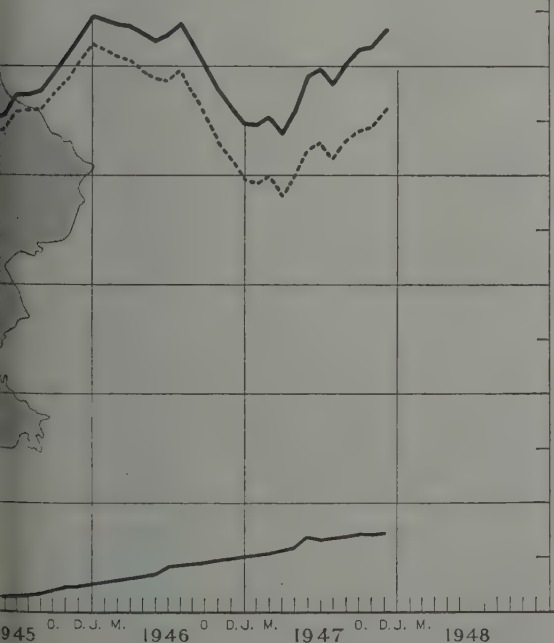


RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE
WITH
UNITED KINGDOM
TO
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39
COMPARED WITH
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR

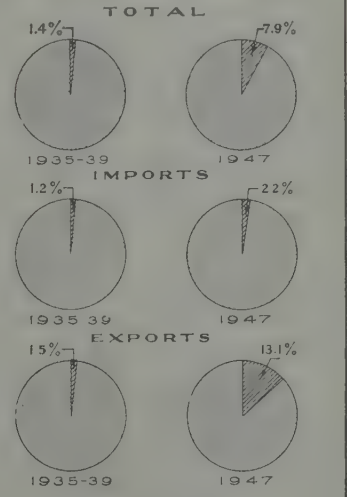


Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39



RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE
WITH
CONTINENTAL EUROPE
TO
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39
COMPARED WITH
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR



Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodity	February			January-February		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Groups—						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	6·9	25·7	22·7	15·0	49·6	47·2
Animals and Animal Products	2·3	8·2	7·1	4·2	14·7	15·2
Fibres, Textiles and Products	8·0	32·7	22·3	16·0	65·6	53·7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2·4	6·5	5·8	4·9	13·0	11·3
Iron and Products	12·3	48·6	61·0	25·1	97·4	126·6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3·0	11·2	10·2	6·2	20·9	21·6
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	6·9	25·2	36·1	14·6	51·8	76·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	2·3	8·5	8·4	4·4	16·4	18·0
Miscellaneous Commodities	3·0	10·6	8·6	6·2	21·4	18·5
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	47·0	177·1	182·2	96·7	350·9	388·2
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits	984	4,638	3,064	2,238	12,347	6,922
Nuts	279	2,451	2,242	456	5,102	4,720
Vegetables	530	1,669	620	1,026	3,232	884
Grains and products	1,041	1,836	2,820	2,261	4,085	5,489
Sugar and products	536	1,500	2,593	1,240	3,357	5,027
Cocoa and chocolate	99	553	2,133	209	1,018	2,385
Coffee and chicory	258	1,568	2,420	683	2,015	4,660
Tea	630	2,668	1,032	1,401	3,211	3,161
Beverages, alcoholic	314	1,010	1,031	766	2,026	2,393
Gums and resins	99	454	457	196	796	902
Oils, vegetables	773	2,612	1,493	1,649	5,099	3,017
Rubber and products	461	2,475	1,423	1,287	3,509	4,698
Tobacco	70	312	360	127	522	610
Vegetables products, other	778	1,928	990	1,486	3,314	2,310
Total	6,852	25,675	22,678	15,025	49,635	47,178
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products	127	264	270	303	586	609
Furs and products	849	2,476	3,768	1,408	4,337	7,142
Hides and skins, raw	125	1,270	1,426	444	2,758	2,369
Leather, unmanufactured	202	554	374	412	1,169	901
Leather, manufactured	294	490	394	437	1,051	827
Animal oils, fats, greases	60	368	115	133	531	1,229
Animals and products, other	657	2,804	770	1,060	4,270	2,099
Total	2,314	8,225	7,118	4,196	14,702	15,176
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters	1,074	4,926	3,152	2,239	10,242	11,341
Cotton products	1,543	11,933	5,364	3,023	23,933	11,259
Flax, hemp, jute and products	647	3,318	1,734	1,449	5,114	4,208
Silk and products	532	783	372	1,185	1,477	707
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	1,008	1,904	2,913	1,828	3,545	5,725
Wool products	1,692	3,549	4,832	3,479	8,036	10,518
Artificial silk and products	316	2,880	1,817	622	6,049	4,221
Textile products, other	1,153	3,383	2,069	2,183	7,167	5,726
Total	7,965	32,676	22,253	16,008	65,564	53,705
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured	380	1,209	880	808	2,168	1,432
Wood, manufactured	305	1,181	1,048	666	2,731	2,229
Paper	592	1,867	1,317	1,134	3,535	2,582
Books and printed matter	1,141	2,264	2,552	2,279	4,601	5,057
Total	2,418	6,520	5,797	4,888	13,035	11,301
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron ore	2	118	4	98	202	81
Scrap	44	51	529	106	244	1,465
Castings and forgings	158	961	649	322	1,613	1,384
Rolling mill products	1,731	5,195	5,754	3,373	10,477	12,596
Pipes, tubes and fittings	131	797	1,074	283	1,627	2,371
Wire and chain	188	713	830	422	1,398	1,706

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Commodity	February			January-February		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron—Con.						
Farm implements and machinery	1,494	6,509	10,853	2,936	13,673	19,915
Hardware and cutlery	159	806	687	331	1,583	1,479
Household machinery	226	958	1,023	349	1,818	2,102
Mining, metallurgical machinery	427	440	1,187	807	982	2,515
Business, printing machinery	554	1,361	2,058	982	2,922	5,160
Other non-farm machinery	2,110	9,922	16,289	4,148	20,164	32,183
Tools	196	870	925	359	1,843	1,806
Autos, freight and passenger	716	4,239	258	1,777	8,141	1,262
Automobile parts	2,082	6,659	8,052	4,643	12,953	17,397
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	82	844	998	188	1,513	1,877
Engines and boilers	607	2,600	4,558	1,271	5,396	10,005
Cooking and heating apparatus	71	1,160	666	128	2,226	1,495
Iron products, other	1,286	4,402	4,638	2,551	8,640	9,784
Total	12,265	48,604	61,031	25,073	97,417	126,583
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—						
Aluminium and products	309	953	619	566	1,606	1,259
Brass, copper, and products	279	913	891	575	1,965	1,841
Tin	165	14	299	354	45	345
Precious metals (except gold)	268	1,093	669	636	1,998	1,574
Clocks and watches	142	628	425	271	1,221	1,065
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	988	5,127	5,074	2,065	9,919	10,806
Non-ferrous products, other	821	2,445	2,218	1,776	4,144	4,732
Total	2,972	11,173	10,195	6,244	20,898	21,622
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—						
Clay and products	631	1,411	2,053	1,224	3,087	4,363
Coal	2,671	8,755	13,360	5,535	18,072	25,857
Coal products	260	743	1,453	563	1,748	3,221
Glass and glassware	455	2,008	1,662	891	4,153	3,683
Petroleum, crude	1,270	6,436	10,492	2,968	13,506	24,208
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	803	3,597	4,774	1,457	6,275	9,806
Stone and products	504	904	1,009	1,256	2,338	2,104
Non-metallic products, other	319	1,345	1,288	698	2,623	2,977
Total	6,912	25,198	36,090	14,593	51,802	76,218
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids	123	272	254	219	533	590
Cellulose products	171	567	319	302	1,035	722
Drugs and medicines	255	1,113	936	609	1,974	1,843
Dyeing and tanning materials	314	725	816	601	1,468	1,530
Fertilizers	42	343	395	134	637	902
Paints and varnishes	230	922	1,192	496	1,848	2,387
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	426	874	1,055	859	1,712	2,209
Synthetic resins and products	52	1,543	1,190	124	2,993	2,574
Chemical products, other	665	2,107	2,253	1,079	4,173	5,245
Total	2,277	8,466	8,411	4,422	16,372	18,002
Miscellaneous Commodities—						
Films	109	221	238	228	426	448
Toys and sporting goods	119	399	168	203	751	292
Refrigerators and parts	98	644	558	146	1,180	1,077
Musical instruments	93	411	234	159	782	565
Scientific equipment	277	1,216	1,377	573	2,412	2,816
Aircraft and parts	252	918	603	460	2,095	1,461
Works of art	83	189	101	213	304	203
Canadian Tourists' purchases	266	613	26	553	1,216	68
Parcels of small value	336	2,025	571	670	4,132	1,356
Wax, mineral and vegetables	47	396	201	86	545	400
Miscellaneous consumer goods	353	996	414	695	1,962	924
Miscellaneous, other	547	1,363	2,605	1,369	2,680	5,176
Canadian goods returned	228	475	465	414	1,048	1,084
Non-commercial articles	170	687	1,033	451	1,919	2,589
Total	2,977	10,555	8,594	6,223	21,449	18,459

South African Gold Production Greatly Reduced in Past Year

Total of 11,197,638 fine ounces produced, 720,276 ounces below the 1946 figure—Prolonged miners' strike cause of lower output—Shortage of native and European miners continued—Diamond sales declined.

By J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the fifth in a series of nine articles on economic conditions in South Africa during the past year, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*. The first four appeared in the March 20th, March 27th, April 3rd and April 10th issues.)

JOHANNESBURG, February 9, 1948.—Gold production in the Union during 1947 totalled 11,197,638 fine ounces, a serious decline of 720,276 ounces compared with the production figures for 1946. The peak year of gold production was 1941, when 14,386,361 fine ounces were produced. The past year's output, with gold officially quoted at 172s. 6d. an ounce, is valued at £96,579,628, a decrease of £6,212,380 compared with the 1946 value of £102,792,008.

The decline in the 1947 output, although serious, was expected, although it had been hoped that the year might at least mark a reversal in the record of declining production which has characterized the industry since 1941. The relatively poor showing was, however, inevitable, due to the prolonged strike of miners during the early months of the year. The strike was not directed against the mine management but was entirely a domestic affair, one union against another. The result nevertheless was serious when measured against gold output. During the first four months of 1947, for instance, gold production fell by some 567,000 ounces compared with the same period in 1946.

In official statements made repeatedly throughout the year, attention has been called to the danger to continued profitable mining of rising costs. There has been no evidence so far of any tendency to a decline in production costs. Material costs likewise have shown no tendency to drop. During the past year or so, a number of high cost mines have had to cease production. Others may have to follow suit if relief in one form or another is not forthcoming.

Difficult to Secure Adequate Labour

An added factor in the situation has been the difficulties which have persisted in securing adequate labour. Native labour, which comprises the bulk of the underground workers, is drawn from as far afield as Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa, as many as 400,000 having been employed in the past from these labour areas, which are also now suffering from a labour shortage. The result is that the gold mines are reported to be short of some 50,000 to 60,000 native workers. In addition to this, an increased labour force is urgently needed for new development work, especially in the new Orange Free State gold development area.

Aside from native labour, there seems to be a shortage in European miners and, according to current reports, an attempt is being made to recruit 1,000 experienced young miners in England for immigration to the gold mines of South Africa.

South Africa—Chamber of Mines, in Johannesburg, metropolis of the Union.
Photo by South African Railways and Harbours.

Shortages of Materials Curtailing Development Work

Development work, which was naturally limited during the war, is still being curtailed by continued shortages of materials, especially iron and steel and other essential supplies. Work, however, has been proceeding on a restricted scale. On the Rand, two new mines have entered the field as producers, while the now famous Blyvoors mine has continued its high yield. Serious development work has also commenced in the Orange Free State, where several of the properties have started shaft sinking. A good deal of progress has been recorded with all the ancillary services, such as railways, electricity and power, roads and a water supply. These are all essentials of the first importance to a field as remote as Odendallsrust.

The development of gold production in the Free State will take several years. If there is to be any improvement in production, therefore, it will rest entirely with the Rand area and every effort is likely to be made during 1948 to raise output above the past year's figure. Whether the government can and is prepared to give any assistance in this task is questionable, due to the magnitude of the industry. Many of the great mining interests have urged some measure of tax relief in the hope of giving an incentive to greater production, especially to those marginal producers which may be forced to close because of high operating costs. There have also been periodical rumours of a revaluation of the gold price. From the producer's point of view, this is fully justified because, although his costs have been rising steadily and rapidly since 1939, his selling price has been largely fixed.

Diamond Sales Declined Last Year

Contrary to all expectations, the sale of diamonds during 1947 amounted to £24,500,000, which, although substantially below the 1946 record of £29,610,000, was nevertheless an exceedingly satisfactory figure. The year 1947 commenced on a somewhat pessimistic note and, with reserve stocks of diamonds largely depleted, it was considered in many quarters that sales for the year would probably not exceed £15,000,000.

One feature of the diamond market is that normally the heaviest sales take place during the first half of the year. The position was, however, reversed in 1947, and it was not until after the first quarter of the year and early in the third quarter that heavy buying took place, pushing the volume of sales to a much higher level than was thought possible.

Probably because of the very large sales in 1946, when the accumulated stocks of diamonds held by the Diamond Corporation were liquidated, it was considered that numerous merchants were adequately covered for their requirements. Heavy buying from India and the United States disproved this fact, as it also did the belief that practically all sales for the year must necessarily be from newly mined stones. While in 1946 the sale of new diamonds amounted to something more than 85 per cent of the sales value and industrial diamonds only about 15 per cent, during the past year a much stronger demand developed for industrial diamonds, sales exceeding those of the previous year by about £1,000,000. This perhaps reflects the success of the industrial diamond research laboratory established in Johannesburg recently.

A shortage of diamonds may be felt during 1948 because of production difficulties. Progress is being made in the reopening of the Premier Mine near Pretoria, while Jaggerfontein is nearing production. Full production of these mines, however, is not expected until 1949.

Mineral Production in South Africa, Excluding Gold and Diamonds

	January-September	
	1947	1946
	Tons	Tons
Asbestos	20,918	14,445
Barytes	2,324	1,808
Chrome	299,656	164,966
Coal	19,742,663	19,525,465
Copper ingot	10,347	9,202
Copper blister	14,780	12,556
Emeralds ... carats	7,753	9,768
Iron ore	962,597	721,409
Iron pyrites	27,997	30,875
Kaolin	4,214	4,800
Magnesite	6,044	6,218
Manganese	228,658	188,135
Mercury ... pounds	....	51,126
Platinum ... ounces	53,919	57,091
Vermiculite	13,323	2,859

Seventy Canadian Businessmen May Visit Germany in April and May

Frankfurt, April 9, 1948.—(FTS)—The quota of Canadian businessmen permitted to visit Germany for the months of April and May is seventy for each month.

Canadian Export Timbers

Copies of this brochure, prepared for distribution at the Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, may be obtained from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents each.

Value of Imports Into Eire From Canada Increased in Past Year

While imports increased 96·5 per cent over those in 1946, from £2,881,468 to £5,674,039, exports to Canada declined from £26,024 to £17,683 in the same period—Dollar shortage limits purchases except for items of prime necessity—Wheat flour was principal item imported.

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of three articles on economic conditions in Eire in the past year, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The first appeared in the April 10th issue.)

DUBLIN, February 20, 1948.—Value of imports into Eire from Canada last year increased 96·5 per cent over that for 1946, from £2,881,468 to £5,674,039. Exports to Canada in the same period, however, declined 30·8 per cent, from £26,024 to £17,683. No Eire statistics are yet available on the commodities supplied by Canada, but the pattern of the trade, ascertained from Canadian statistics, indicates a considerable range of products, with a tendency towards resumption of prewar lines and some new departures, such as synthetic rubber, wax and other chemicals.

Canadian statistics for the first eleven months of 1947 recorded $17,189,552 as exported to Eire. Except for items of prime necessity, which were often affected by Canadian export restrictions, international allocations, etc., most Canadian exports to Eire suffered because of Eire's lack of dollars.

Wheat Flour was Principal Canadian Export to Eire

The principal individual item exported by Canada to Eire was wheat flour valued at $7,709,329. Eire would have been a more substantial purchaser if Canada could have supplied more flour. She was also eager to buy Canadian wheat, but none was available. Other notable cereal items are: oats, $358,359; oatmeal, $283,732; and prepared cereal foods, $456,680. The last two were widely distributed by retailers under Canadian brand names, and formed welcome supplies of high quality on an otherwise bare market.

Peas, principally for seed, were exported from Canada to Eire to a value of $108,031. Further quantities for seed and for consumption ordered in 1947 have yet to arrive. The quality of Canadian seed peas is particularly well regarded in Eire.

Rubber boots and shoes valued at $402,505 were exported to Eire. These figures would have been greatly exceeded had the dollar shortage not intervened. Dunlop is one Eire manufacturer. As insufficient quantities of such popular lines as rubber boots cannot be obtained locally from Dunlop (Eire) or from elsewhere in the sterling area, the Eire consumer is compelled to revert to the use of leather work boots, quite extensively made locally. The consumer is not pleased, in this wet country, to do without the popular Canadian gumboot.

Vegetable seeds, $40,303 and red clover seed, $94,444, are exports that show signs of steady and continuing trade.

Canned herrings, $95,903, and sardines in oil, $52,517, are the only canned fish items of consequence. No Canadian salmon came to Eire until late in the year. The small supplies on the market were from the United States.

Upper Leather Supplied Eire Footwear Industry

Canada supplied leather, chiefly uppers, valued at $253,207. The Eire footwear industry is experiencing difficulties, although with present virtual elimination of non-sterling area footwear, it should have an assured market. It finds difficulty in competing with imports from Great Britain. Certain kinds of leather, not available locally, are imported and Canada has maintained a good position in supplying upper leather to the Eire footwear industry. Leather boots and shoes sent from Canada to Eire were valued at $223,141. This is a comparatively new development, and the lines were generally well received. Unfortunately, the prospects of continuity are adversely affected by Eire's dollar shortage.

Dollar Shortage Affects Imports of Apparel, Textiles and Hosiery from Canada

Apparel, textiles and hosiery from Canada were valued at $115,765. The market prospects are likewise adversely affected by prevailing dollar considerations, except to the smaller extent where some Canadian textiles for making up in Eire may be found necessary.

Timber exported from Canada to Eire attained substantial values. Included in this category were: logs, poles and ties, $211,140; planks of all species, $3,327,462 (consisting chiefly of spruce planks, $2,555,145); other timber items, including square timber, shooks, plywood, barrels, pulp, handles and match splints, $221,932. Timber is a necessary commodity to Eire, but the resumption of shipments from Scandinavia and Finland may indicate competition in some lines, and a leaning towards those countries if availability of their currencies is easier than Canadian dollars.

Paper shipments totalled $463,810, chiefly paper board, $294,430; and newsprint, $86,765. Eire could not obtain from Canada the quantities desired, because of Canada's short supply situation. There are some small paper mills in Eire, using chiefly imported pulp.

Iron and steel products were hard to obtain from Canada, yet some of the more highly manufactured items came forward to fairly substantial values. Chief items were: harvesters, binders, and ploughs, $194,065; automobile parts, $127,379; electric stoves and parts, $89,440; stoves n.o.p., heating apparatus, $22,340.

An unusual export from Canada to Eire was coal, of which 20,000 tons was shipped, valued at $221,336.

Chemical products consisted chiefly of mineral wax valued at $170,263, used for the manufacture of candles. Other items were: medicinal preparations, $23,158; pigments and varnish, $38,866.

Miscellaneous products shipped to Eire comprised dolls, $14,174, chiefly parts for making dolls in the Gaeltacht cottage industries; fountain pens, $59,939; slippers, $18,880; films, $104,350; and aircraft parts, $12,374.

The prospects for Canadian exports to Eire would be excellent in many commodities, if the dollar problem were solved.

Preparation of shipments for export involves: Packing and Marking; Preparation of Documents; Transportation Arrangements. Over this phase of export trade should always be the warning "Be Careful". Too often this is the point where the new exporter through carelessness or lack of knowledge begins to lose his customers by mistakes which could have been avoided. *(See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 19.)*

United Kingdom's Dependence on Supplies From Western Hemisphere Reduced

Result of deliberately planned economies, imports from Western Hemisphere decreased from 49 per cent of the total imports to 44 per cent in 1947—Import program for first half of 1948 will reduce figure to 34 per cent—Present economic position reviewed in White Paper.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of four articles on economic conditions in the United Kingdom, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

LONDON, March 11, 1948.—By deliberately planned economies, the United Kingdom's dependence on supplies from the Western Hemisphere has been reduced. Imports of food from the United States, for example, have practically ceased. At the same time, a number of important trade agreements have been concluded since August, 1947, which will bring food and raw material supplies from outside the Western Hemisphere. This information is contained in a White Paper issued by the United Kingdom Government, reviewing the nation's present economic position. It looks into the future as far as possible and sets out some of the prospects and targets in the light of which the government intends to plan during the year.

In 1938 the United Kingdom took 31 per cent of its imports from the Western Hemisphere. By 1946, this proportion had increased to 49 per cent. In 1947, the figure was brought down to 44 per cent. The severely reduced dollar import program now in operation for the first half of 1948 will bring it down to 34 per cent. In spite of this, the country cannot pay for purchases from the Western Hemisphere by earnings from there, mainly because the world's currencies can no longer be exchanged readily for one another. As long as so many currencies are not convertible into dollars, a balance of payments with the Western Hemisphere is practically unattainable. Convertibility cannot be established until the world as a whole earns sufficient dollars to pay for the total exports of the United States and other dollar countries.

Purchases to be Made in Countries Where Payment Possible

Against this background the United Kingdom, for the time being, will have to try to match expenditure in particular markets with the means of making payment in those markets. It will also have to do everything possible to increase means of paying the Western Hemisphere, and, if necessary, to be prepared to go short of the foods and raw materials that can only be bought in Western Hemisphere markets. In short, the speed of the United Kingdom's economic recovery will depend on the willingness of the people to make efforts and sacrifices to increase production and in particular to step up the output of goods for sale in the countries where they must buy.

Necessary to Reduce Certain Export Targets

Export targets for all important industries were set in September, 1947. The aim was to increase the rate of exports to 140 per cent of the 1938 volume by June, 1948, and to 160 per cent by December, 1948. These targets were provisional and in some cases it will now be necessary to reduce them. This is due to three main reasons: the saturation of certain

overseas markets; import restrictions due to the dollar shortage; and the shortage of steel. In partial compensation for these reductions the export target for the textile industry is to be raised.

The overall objective of British industry as a whole at the end of 1948 has been tentatively fixed at 150 per cent of 1938. The following table shows the total of the targets it is now hoped to set for the main categories of products:

Revised Export Targets for 1948

	Value at forecast end, 1948 prices	Per cent of 1938 volume
	£1,000,000	
Machinery	23	203
Vehicles	23	272
Electrical goods and apparatus	7	235
Textiles and clothing	39	131
Chemicals	8	184
Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	5	223
Coal	4	130
All other exports	48	127
Total	157	154

Postal Information

Direct Money Order Service Resumed with China

Direct money order service between Canada and China was resumed on April 1, 1948. In accordance with the regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board of Canada, remittances to China may only be made for the following purposes: Payment for small imports of goods; payment for personal expenses such as insurance premiums, subscriptions for periodicals, subscriptions to clubs, societies, etc.; charitable donations such as personal gifts (birthday, wedding or Christmas gifts or other gifts of a similar nature); remittances for the support of a resident of China and for religious and missionary purposes.

The amount which may be sent by any one remitter in any calendar month must not exceed the equivalent of $25.00 in United States currency.

The amount will be advised to China in United States dollars and conversion into Chinese dollars will be made in China on receipt of the advice list at the rate of exchange fixed by the Exchange Equalization Fund Committee. The present rate of exchange is $251,500 (Chinese) equals U.S.$1.

Money Order Service Discontinued to Four Persian Gulf Ports

Information has been received from the British Postal Administration that the money order service with the Persian Gulf ports of Bahrein, Dubai, Kuwait and Muscat was discontinued on March 31, 1948.

Examination of foreign trade statistics, indicating the various exports to various countries, provides a preliminary idea of the countries most likely to be interested in certain exportable commodities. These reports are readily obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in Ottawa, while more specific information is obtainable from the Foreign Trade Service. *(See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 11.)*

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Belgian Congo Tariff Rates Changed

(One franc equals $0.0228 Canadian; one litre equals .22 Imperial gallons.)

Leopoldville, March 23, 1948.—(FTS)—For revenue purposes the Belgian Congo tariff rates on a large number of classifications have been considerably increased, or, where items were previously exempt, some are now dutiable. Following are some of the items of interest to Canada which, as from March 1, 1948, are subject to new rates:

	Old rate	New rate
Certain spices and sauces, including tomato catsup.	30 per cent	50 per cent
Dried or canned fruits	Free	10 per cent
Jam, jelly, marmalade	Free	20 per cent
Canned or bottled fish	Free	15 per cent
Table salt	18 per cent	35 per cent
Canned beef and lamb, boiled and salted (such as corned beef) and horsemeat in any form	Free	
Other canned meat	Free	Free
Spirits	1 franc per litre and per degree of alcoholic strength	30 per cent 2 francs per litre and per degree of alcoholic strength
Beer of all kinds, n.o.p.	250 francs per hectolitre	500 francs per hectolitre
Leaf tobacco of all kinds, including ribs	18 per cent	30 per cent
Leather and hides, tanned, curried, painted or varnished, lacquered or morocco	6 per cent	
Industrial explosives, including detonators	12 per cent	12 per cent
Manufactured tobacco of all kinds, including cigars, cigarettes, smoking tobacco, snuff and all substitutes of tobacco	20 per cent	20 per cent 60 per cent

In addition to the increase in import duties on spirits and beer, the consumption tax on spirits, which was from 150 to 750 francs per hectolitre, according to alcoholic strength, was increased and ranges now from 200 to 1,000 francs. The consumption tax on beer was increased from 100 francs to 200 francs per hectolitre.

United Kingdom Budget Proposes Increased Import Duties

London, April 6, 1948.—(FTS)—The United Kingdom budget, introduced today, proposes increases in import duties. On leaf tobacco, unstripped, containing 10 per cent or more of moisture, the rates are increased by 3s. 4d. per pound, making the new full rate £2 18s. 2d. per pound, and the preferential rate applicable to Empire-grown tobacco, £2 16s. 7½d. Duties on other types of tobacco are increased in proportion.

On beer, which is dutiable at rates depending on the type and the specific gravity of the worts, the duty is raised by 8½d. per barrel for each degree of strength. On whiskey, rum and other spirits, on which the basic full rate has been £9 13s. 9d. per proof gallon and the preferential rate £9 11s. 3d., the budget proposes an increase of £1 per proof gallon.

Duties on light wines are increased by 6d. per bottle and on heavy wines of non-Empire origin by 1s. per bottle, those on Empire heavy wines remaining unchanged.

All the foregoing increases are effective April 7.

New Brazilian Import Licensing Regulations Announced

Rio de Janeiro, April 7, 1948.—(FTS)—New regulations were released today requiring permits for all goods imported into Brazil except cement, pharmaceutical products and essential foodstuffs, including rolled oats,

potatoes, malt, fresh vegetables, eggs, cheese, wheat and wheat flour. Goods for which letters of credit have already been opened and goods actually shipped before May 6, which were not already subject to licence, are exempt from the new regulations. Priority for granting licences will be the same as the exchange priority which was established by an instruction issued on June 3, 1947, and amendments thereto.

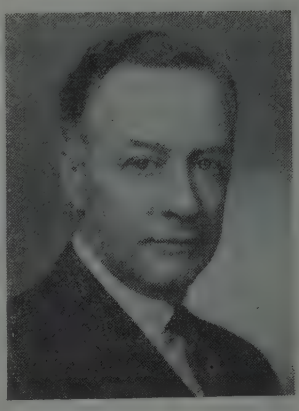
Exchange made available in payment for imports will be allocated as follows: 75 per cent for exempted goods and for goods in category A, which is presumably the same as the present essential list; 20 per cent for goods in category B, which is to contain relatively essential goods not yet enumerated; and 5 per cent for goods in category C, specifying useful merchandise.

Exporters will be required to present copies of the relevant permit to the Brazilian Consulate, when applying for consular invoices.

All Brazilian exports also require licences under the new regulations.

Expert on Textiles Going to Great Britain

George R. Poley, chief of the textiles, leather and rubber section, Foreign Trade Service, is proceeding to Great Britain early next month to facilitate the adaptation of British textile manufactures to Canadian requirements. He will also assist Canadian trade officials in answering enquiries concerning the provision of British textiles for Canada, a large increase in requests for information and assistance having resulted from the imposition of emergency control regulations by this country. During his stay in the United Kingdom, Mr. Poley will co-operate closely with the United Kingdom Cotton Board and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The increased flow of British textiles to Canada should furnish additional foreign exchange with which the United Kingdom will be enabled to pay for Canadian products.



George R. Poley, M.C.

Mr. Poley was born in London, England, and came to Canada in 1913, becoming associated with an agency for British textile manufactures. He saw service overseas during the First World War, after which he re-entered the textile agency field. He joined the Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company, Limited, in 1936, as representative in Montreal of the chenille and knitting yarn divisions. He joined the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1944 as commodity officer for the textile and leather section.

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Compiled by the Export Division, Foreign Trade Service, copies of this publication may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents abroad.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings, such as destination, port of departure, loading date, name of ship and operator, is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available and subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press, particularly as this relates to the loading date and name of vessel.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, due to the fact that on certain routes information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the steamer that will be placed on a berth for the destination shown. The name of the probable operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further particulars from the operator or agent indicated.

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques...	April 22–25	*Cumberland County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques...	April 25–May 5	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	May 12–22	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	May 25–30	*Halifax County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques...	June 1–10	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	June 15–25	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	May 12–22	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	April 22–25	*Cumberland County*	March Shipping
Port Elizabeth.....	April 25–May 5	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
East London.....	May 12–22	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	May 25–30	*Halifax County*	March Shipping
	June 1–10	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
	June 15–25	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	April 30	*Mormacmoon*	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	May 1–6	*Beacon Grgnge*	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires.....	May 5–10	*John P. Harris*	Robert Reford
Buenos Aires.....	May 15–18	*Bowmonte*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires.....	May 26	*Mormacsea*	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane.....			
Sydney.....	April 28–May 5	*Port Saint John*	Montreal Australia
Melbourne.....			New Zealand Line
Adelaide.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	April 18–25	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	April 24–May 1	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Antwerp.....	April 26	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited.
Antwerp.....	April 26–May 3	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	April 28–May 4	*Mortain*	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	April 30–May 7	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	May 6	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	May 12	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	May 15	*Ravenefjell*	Brock Shipping
Antwerp.....	May 18	*Prins Frederik Hendrik.*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	May 26	*Prins Johan Willem Friso.*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	May 30	*Hemsefjell*	Brock Shipping
Antwerp.....	June 2	*Prins Willem Van Oranje.*	Shipping Limited

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—Con.			
Antwerp	Early June	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	June 5	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	June 15	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
Antwerp	June 15	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
Brazil			
Rio de Janeiro	April 30	*Mormacmoon*	Montreal Shipping
Rio de Janeiro	May 1–6	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Santos	May 5–10	*John P. Harris*	Robert Reford
Santos	May 26	*Mormacsea*	Montreal Shipping
British Honduras—			
Belize	May 15–20	*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo	April 22–30	*Bayside*	March Shipping
Colombo	April 25	*City of Lyons*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	May 5	*City of Dundee*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	May 20	*Catrine*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai	April 22–30	*Bayside*	McLean Kennedy
Shanghai	May 1–4	*Priam*	Cunard Donaldson
Shanghai	May 6	*City of Glasgow*	McLean Kennedy
Shanghai	June 9	*City of Khartoum*	McLean Kennedy
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	May 15–20	*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Cartagena	May 15–20	*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	April 29–May 3	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Eire—			
Dublin	May 31	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
Dublin	April 31	*Irish Poplar*	Shipping Limited
Cork	May 31	*Irish Ash*	Shipping Limited
Egypt—			
Alexandria	April 21–28	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
Port Said	May 8–14	*Calchas*	Cunard Donaldson
Suez	May 27–June 2	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Alexandria	May 5–10	*Dan-y-Bryn*	McLean Kennedy
Port Said	May 5–10	*Dan-y-Bryn*	McLean Kennedy
Finland—			
Helsinki	April 29–May 3	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre	April 18–26	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre	April 26–May 3	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre	April 28–May 4	*Mortain*	Furness Withy
Le Havre	May 6	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Marseilles	April 15–20	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Bremerhaven	April 28–May 3	*Beaverbrae*	Canadian Pacific
Hamburg	April 18–26	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	Late April	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg	April 24–May 1	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Hamburg	April 26–May 1	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	April 27–May 5	*A Ship*	Montreal Shipping
Gibraltar	April 25–May 8	*A Ship*	Montreal Shipping
Hong Kong	April 22–30	*Bayside*	March Shipping
Hong Kong	May 1–4	*Priam*	Cunard Donaldson
Hong Kong	May 6	*City of Glasgow*	McLean Kennedy
Hong Kong	June 9	*City of Khartoum*	McLean Kennedy

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
India—			
Karachi	April 22–30	*Bayside*	Montreal Shipping
Bombay	April 25	*City of Lyons*	McLean Kennedy
Madras	May 5	*City of Dundee*	McLean Kennedy
Calcutta	May 5–10	*Dan-y-Bryn*	McLean Kennedy
	May 20	*Catrine*	McLean Kennedy
Italy—	April 15–20	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
West Coast Ports	April 25–May 8	*A Ship*	Montreal Shipping
Malaya—	April 21–28	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
Penang	May 8–14	*Calchas*	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham	May 27–June 2	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western	April 25–May 8	*A Ship*	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands—	April 26	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Amsterdam	Late April	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Rotterdam	May 12	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	May 18	*Prins Frederik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
	May 26	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
	June 2	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
	June 5	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
	June 15	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam	April 18–26	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam	April 26–May 3	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam	May 6	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	May 10	*Ravnefjell*	Brock Shipping
Rotterdam	May 30	*Hemsefjell*	Brock Shipping
Rotterdam	June 15	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia	April 21–28	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
Cheribon	May 8–14	*Calchas*	Cunard Donaldson
Samarang	May 27–June 2	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Soerabaya			
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao	May 15–20	*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	April 17–21	*Leecliffe Hall*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	April 24–27	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	April 24–29	*Blue Peter II*	Montreal Shipping
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	May 31	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—	April 22	*Norefjord*	March Shipping
Oslo	April 29–May 3	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Kristiansand	May 15	*Rutenfjell*	Brock Shipping
Stavanger	June 5	*Ornefjell*	Brock Shipping
Bergen	June 25	*Carmelfjell*	Brock Shipping
Philippines—			
Manila	May 1–4	*Priam*	Cunard Donaldson
Manila	May 6	*City of Glasgow*	McLean Kennedy
Manila	June 9	*City of Khartoum*	McLean Kennedy
Poland			
Gdansk	April 29–May 3	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Portugal—			
Lisbon	April 25–May 8	*A Ship*	Montreal Shipping
Singapore	April 22–30	*Bayside*	March Shipping
	April 21–28	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
	May 8–14	*Calchas*	Cunard Donaldson
	May 27–June 2	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Malmo, Norrkoping, Stockholm	April 29–May 3	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	April 23–30	*Dorelian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	April 26–May 1	*Manchester Division* (r)	Furness Withy
Avonmouth	May 6–12	*Moveria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	May 20–27	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	April 24–30	*Laurentia*	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	May 18–25	*Norwegian*	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	May 30–June 8	*Laurentia*	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	May 1	*Marengo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Hull	May 12	*Consuelo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	April 24–29	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	April 24–30	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	April 25–30	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	May 4–11	*Beaverford*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	May 14–19	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	May 21–28	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	May 31	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
London	April 20–26	*Fort Ticonderoga*	Cunard Donaldson
London	April 25–May 1	*Beaverdell* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	April 28–May 3	*Beaverbrae* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	April 29–May 5	*Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	May 10	*Ravnefjell*	Brock Shipping
London	May 11–17	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	May 21–28	*Vandalia*	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester	April 19–24	*Manchester Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	April 26–May 1	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	May 3–8	*Manchester Regiment* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	May 10–18	*Manchester Progress* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	May 17–22	*Manchester Trader* (r)	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	April 30	*Mormacmoon*	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo	May 1–6	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Montevideo	May 5–10	*John P. Harris*	Robert Reford
Montevideo	May 26	*Mormacsea*	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela—			
La Guaira, Maracaibo	May 15–20	*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies—			
Bermuda	April 26–30	**Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	April 27–May 6	**Alcoa Patriot* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
	May 11–20	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	April 26–30	**Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	April 27–May 6	**Alcoa Patriot* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
	May 11–20	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica, Montserrat	April 26–30	**Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
Bahamas, Jamaica	April 27–30	**Canadian Highlander* (r)	Canadian National
British Guiana	April 26–30	**Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	April 27–May 6	**Alcoa Patriot* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
	May 11–20	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Celebes—			
Macassar	April 27–29	*Legion Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
China—			
Shanghai	April 20–26	*Riverside*	March Shipping
Cuba—			
Santiago	May 4–7	*Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black
Santiago	May 25–28	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Malaya—			
Penang Port Swettenham	April 27–29	*Legion Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia Soerabaya	April 27–29	*Legion Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	April 15–18	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
St. John's	April 18–20	*Mary Sweeney*	Furness Withy
St. John's	April 23–26	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
St. John's	April 26–27	*Mayhaven*	Furness Withy
St. John's	April 27–May 1	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Singapore	April 27–29	*Legion Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	April 27–May 1	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
West Indies—			
Bermuda	April 10–19	*Alcoa Runner*	Alcoa Steamships
	April 14–22	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
	April 22–25	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
Antigua Barbados Grenada St. Kitts St. Lucia St. Vincent Trinidad	April 10–19	*Alcoa Runner*	Alcoa Steamships
	April 14–22	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
Jamaica	May 4–7	*Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black
	May 25–28	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Dominica Montserrat	April 14–22	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
British Guiana	April 10–19	*Alcoa Runner*	Alcoa Steamships
	April 14–22	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	April 13–23	*Kawartha Park*	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town Port Elizabeth East London Durban	April 13–23	*Kawartha Park*	Elder Dempster
Ceylon—			
Colombo	April	*A Ship*	Isthmian Steamships

Departures from Saint John—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	May 1–7	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	June 1–5	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	May 1–7	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Ciudad Trujillo	June 1–5	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Eire—			
Dublin	April 27	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Dublin	May 7	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	May 1–7	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Port au Prince	June 1–7	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay Calcutta	April	*A Ship*	Isthmian Steamships
Mexico—			
Veracruz Tampico Progreso	April 24–28	*Salen*	Federal Commerce and Navigation
Northern Ireland			
Belfast	April 27	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Belfast	May 7	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	April 18–25	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	April 27	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	May 7	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
Manchester	May 18–22	*Manchester Commerce* (r)	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira	May 1–7	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Puerto Cabello	June 1–5	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques Beira	May 3 June 8	*Silverteak* *Utrecht*	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—			
Cape Town	April 24–May 9	*Lake Minnewanka*	North Pacific Shipping
Port Elizabeth	May 3	*Silverteak*	Dingwall Cotts
East London Durban	June 8	*Utrecht*	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	April 19	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Buenos Aires	May 10	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney	April 26	*Wairuna*	Canadian Australasian
Melbourne Sydney	May 20	*Waihemo*	Canadian Australasian

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Australia—Con.			
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane	May 3–10	*Barranduna*	Empire Shipping
Hobart, Sydney, Melbourne	June 1	*Waikawa*	Canadian Australasian
Belgium—			
Antwerp	April 20	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	May 5	*Pont l'Eveque*	Empire Shipping
Antwerp	May 10	*La Plata* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	May 20	*Port en Bassin*	Empire Shipping
Burma—			
Rangoon	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
Rangoon	May 5	*Manx Sailor*	Dingwall Cotts
Canal Zone—			
Balboa	April 20	*Coastal Nomad* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	May 4	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa, Cristobal	April 27	*Timber Hitch* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Chile—			
Arica, Antofagasta, Valparaiso	May 4	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso	April 19	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Valparaiso	May 10	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai	April 27–May 12	*Lake Cowichan*	Anglo Canadian
Shanghai	April	*A Ship*	Gardner Johnson
Shanghai	April 22	*Vilja*	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar	May 18	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
Colombia—			
Buenaventura	May 4	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Barranquilla	May 15	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Cook Islands—			
Raratonga	April 26	*Wairuna*	Canadian Australasian
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	April 20	*Coastal Nomad* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Puntarenas	April 27	*Timber Hitch* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	May 4	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
France—			
Le Havre	May 5	*Pont l'Eveque*	Empire Shipping
Le Havre	May 20	*Port en Bassin*	Empire Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus	April 22	*Sorol*	Empire Shipping
Piraeus	May 10	*Samuel Colt*	Empire Shipping
Salonica	May 20	*Aristotelis*	Empire Shipping
Guatemala—			
San Jose	April 27	*Timber Hitch* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Honduras—			
Amapala	April 20	*Coastal Nomad* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Amapala	Apri. 27	*Timber Hitch* (r)	Gardner Johnson

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Hong Kong	April	*A Ship*	Gardner Johnson
	April 22	*Vilja*	Empire Shipping
	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
	May 18	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay	May 10	*Rotti*	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi			
Madras	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Calcutta	May 5	*Manx Sailor*	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay	April 20	*Manx Fisher*	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta			
Italy—			
Genoa	April 22	*Sorol*	Empire Shipping
	May 10	*Samuel Colt*	Empire Shipping
Naples	May 22	*Aristotelis*	Empire Shipping
Japan—			
Yokohama	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Malaya—			
	April 20	*Manx Fisher*	Dingwall Cotts
Penang	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Port Swettenham	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
Mexico—			
Manzanillo	April 20	*Coastal Nomad* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Acapulco			
Acapulco	April 27	*Timber Hitch* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Morocco—			
Casablanca	April 22	*Sorol*	Empire Shipping
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam	May 5	*Pont l'Eveque*	Empire Shipping
Rotterdam	May 20	*Port en Bassin*	Empire Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
	May 5	*Manx Sailor*	Dingwall Cotts
Batavia	May 10	*Rotti*	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
New Zealand—			
Auckland	May 15	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Wellington			
Lyttelton			
Dunedin			
Auckland	April 26	*Wairuna*	Canadian Australasian
Wellington	June 1	*Waikawa*	Canadian Australasian
Nicaragua—			
Amapala	April 27	*Timber Hitch* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Palestine—			
Haifa	April 22	*Sorol*	Empire Shipping
Tel-Aviv			
Peru—			
Callao	May 4	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Mollendo			
Lobitos			
Talara			
Ilo			
Philippines—			
Manila	May 5	*Manx Sailor*	Dingwall Cotts
Iloilo	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
Cebu	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—Con.			
Manila	April	*A Ship*	Gardner Johnson
Manila	April 22	*Vilja*	Empire Shipping
Manila	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Manila	May 10	*Rotti*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	May 18	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
Manila, Cebu	April 20	*Manx Fisher*	Dingwall Cotts
Salvador—			
La Union, La Libertad	April 27, May 15	*Timber Hitch* (r), *Don Anselmo*	Gardner Johnson, Empire Shipping
Singapore	April 20	*Manx Fisher*	Dingwall Cotts
	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
	May 10	*Rotti*	Dingwall Cotts
	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
Society Islands—			
Papeete	April 26	*Wairuna*	Canadian Australasian
Papeete	May 15	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Papeete	June 1	*Waikawa*	Canadian Australasian
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Helsingborg, Malmol, Stockholm	April 20	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	May 10	*La Plata* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Tonga—			
Nukualofa	May 20	*Waihemo*	Canadian Australasian
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	Mid-April	*Pacific Exporter*	Furness Pacific
Manchester	Mid-April	*Pacific Stronghold*	Furness Pacific
	Late May	*Pacific Importer*	Furness Pacific
London	April 20	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	April 24–May 9	*Lake Sicamous*	Anglo Canadian
London	May	*Corrientes*	Balfour Guthrie
London	May 10	*La Plata* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	June	*Parthenia*	Balfour Guthrie
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello, La Guaira, Maracaibo, Guanta, Bachaquero	May 15	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Growers, shippers and buyers of Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes may be interested in a brochure prepared by the Foreign Trade Service, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture, in an effort to stimulate the export sale of potatoes. Copies of this brochure, in colour, may be obtained from the Director, Trade Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—*Canadian*, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. MCCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Sydney—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), City Mutual Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropòle, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. COSGRAVE, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Governme
Trade Commissioner, 22 Shari Kasr el N
Address for letters: Post Office Box 17
Territory includes the Sudan, Palesti
Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

France

Paris—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Co
sellor, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scri
Territory includes Switzerland, Alger
French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Sec
tary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadi
Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denma
France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. BACHAND, Canadian Ec
omic Representative, % Allied Cont
Section, H.Q. EUCOM, Frankfurt, A.P
757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Ma

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Sec
tary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilis
Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadi
Government Trade Commissioner, P
Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvad
Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Gove
ment Trade Commissioner, Hong Ko
Bank Building. Address for letters: P
Office Box 126.
Territory includes South China, the Phil
pine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

Bombay—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Sec
tary for Canada, Gresham Assura
House, Mint Road. Address for lette
Post Office Box 886.
Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commerc
Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'C
nell Street.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian G
ernment Trade Commissioner, 36 Victo
Square.

Italy

Rome—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secreta
Canadian Legation, via Saverio Mer
dante 15-17. Address for letters: Cas
Postale 475. (Telephones—471-597
470-708.)
Territory includes Czechoslovakia, Mal
Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Gove
ment Trade Commissioner, Canadian Ba
of Commerce Chambers. Address for
ters: Post Office Box 225.
Territory includes the Bahamas and Brit
Honduras.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Circular Road.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. MCLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.
Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.
Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. BROWNE, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.
Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.
Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.
Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.
Territory includes Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

South Africa

Johannesburg—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.
Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Cape Town—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. PALMER, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—G. F. G. HUGHES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

United States

Washington—H. A. SCOTT, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. PATERSON, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General for Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily Nws Building, 400 West Madison Street

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.
Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Apr. 5	Nominal Quotations Apr. 12
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2495	·2500
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0544
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5714	·5714
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·2083
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
Eire	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0046	·0046
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0079	·0079
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0201
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Malaya	Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Mexico	Peso	....	·2059	·2059
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands East Indies	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands West Indies	Florin	....	·5302	·5302
New Zealand	Pound	....	3·2402	3·2402
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Palestine	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·5000	·5000
Portugal	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Siam	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Spain	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5629	·5629
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Copies of this publication, prepared by the Export Division, Foreign Trade Service, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents abroad.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Prepared for distribution abroad, in an effort to stimulate the export sale of potatoes, this illustrated folder specifies the six varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, the classes of seed, and the three classifications. Other information of interest to prospective purchasers is included.

"Foreign Trade"

Reprint of January 4, 1947, anniversary issue, containing articles on the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, the history of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and preceding weekly publications, short reports from trade commissioners throughout the world on their respective territories, with illustrations.

Economic Reviews

Reports on economic conditions in various countries, reproduced from the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*, as follows:

Argentina
Australia
British West Indies and British Guiana
Central America
Chile
Colombia and Venezuela
French North Africa
India
New Zealand

Reprints of Special Reports

Articles appearing in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade* have been reprinted in pamphlet form for distribution by commodity officers and others receiving enquiries on the subject concerned, as follows:

Canadian Tobacco—Production and Consumption
Industrial Development in Canada
Canadian Toy Industry
German Industrial Plants Available for Reparation
Trade Procedure for Imports from Germany
The Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Foreign Trade Service Directory

This sets forth the functions of the six divisions of the Foreign Trade Service, with the directors and other leading officials of each. The government telephone numbers are shown for the convenience of exporters and importers. This includes a list of Canadian Trade Commissioners, with their respective postal and cable addresses, agencies associated with the Foreign Trade Service in the development of commerce with other countries, and a list of the Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada. (This information, with revisions, is reproduced once a month in *Foreign Trade*.)

Trade Bulletins and Reports

Detailed information concerning Canadian foreign trade is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, to which application should be made. This is issued on an annual, quarterly and monthly basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book*, the *Canada Handbook* and a number of reports on specific commodities.

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FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1948

AN INVITATION TO BUSINESSMEN on behalf of producers of the world's goods, from
WE INVITE YOU TO THE
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... and we think you'll profit by coming
This will be the first International Trade Fair ever to be held in North America. It is sponsored by the Government of Canada.
It will be devoted entirely to business. The general public will not be admitted except on Saturdays. Every exhibit has been accepted on the condition that the goods displayed are for sale and can be delivered within a reasonable time. Transactions can be completed on the spot.
The products of more than 25 countries will be on display, and buyers will come from every quarter of the globe. For the period of this fair, Toronto will be a world market-place—the sample room of the world on your doorstep—within a convenient day's journey from any city in Canada.
Canada will be the host—but the Fair will belong to the traders and businessmen of all the nations. There will be interpreters—special cable and communications services—private restaurants and meeting rooms — all the facilities you need to do business with all the world, comfortably and conveniently.
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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
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Prototype of advertisement appearing through March, April and May in some 140 Canadian and United States business and trade publications. A slight change occurs in the text for such advertisements reproduced in the United States.

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